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भूगा २५ मृगा २॥०

युना ॥•

প্রাপ্তিস্থান—এম্, সি, সরকার এও সন্দ, ১০ | ২। এ, হ্যারিসন রোড্, কলিকাতা এবং গুরুদাস চট্টোপাধ্যার এও সন্দ, ২০৩।১।১, কর্ণওয়ালিস খ্রীট্, কলিকাতা।

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"বিজ্ঞাপুরের ইতিহাস," "পরশ্মণি," "লক্ষাপথে" প্রভৃতি প্রণেত। গ্যাতনামা লেগক—প্রী সৃক্তি কোপোন্ডাকাশ শুপ্ত মহাশয়ের উপস্থাস "শুক্তিক্ষাল" লৈষ্ঠ হইতে প্রকাশিত হইতেছে।

"ৰিষিগ্ৰার" "ওচা," "নেগনাদ" প্রভৃতি প্রণেচা—বঞ্চ-উপস্থাস-জাগতে যুগাস্তরকারী লেখক ডাক্তশার শ্রীযুক্ত নরেশচক্র সেন গুপ্ত, এম, এ, ডি, এল, মহাশয়ের অপূর্ম উপন্তাস "কাঁটার-ফুল" প্রাবণ হইতে প্রকাশিত হইতেছে।

> পদ্ধিশীর শ্রীবৃদ্ধি করিতে যে স্কল লেখক ও লেখিকা এবং বিশেষজ্ঞগণ লেখনী ধারণ করিয়াছেন তাঁহাদের মধ্যে কয়েকটার নাম।

শ্রীনতী ভজিত্বণা রাম, শ্রীবৃক্ত কালিনাস রাম নি. এ. কবিশেষর, শ্রীবৃক্ত কুমুদ্বয়ন মান্নক বি. এ. শ্রীবৃক্ত শ্রীবৃত্তিপ্রসম্ন ঘোষ বি, এ, শ্রীবৃক্ত আন্তভোষ মুবোপাখ্যার কবিগুণাকর বি. এ শ্রীবৃক্ত বসন্তক্ষার চট্টোপাখ্যার এম এ, জাবাতথানিবি, শ্রীবৃক্ত রবেশচক্ত বস্থ এম.এ., শ্রীবৃক্ত স্বরেশানল ভট্টাচার্যা বি. এ, শ্রীবৃক্ত বিশাণতি চৌধুবী, শ্রীবৃক্ত বিশ্বনার প্রমান শ্রিক্ত কালীপদ মিত্র এম.এ. বি.এল., অধ্যাপক শ্রীবৃক্ত পরিমলক্ষার ঘোষ এম.এ., ও শ্রীবৃক্ত উনেশচক্ত ভট্টাচার্যা এম.এ., অধ্যাপক শ্রীবৃক্ত নেলালচক্ত চক্রবর্তী এম.এ শ্রীবৃক্ত ঈশ্বরচক্ত ওহ এফ. আর. এইচ. এস, অধ্যাপক শ্রীবৃক্ত বিশ্বন্তবা লাভ এম.এ. শ্রীবৃক্ত বামিনীমোহন ঘোষ বি.এ, অধ্যাপক শ্রীবৃক্ত প্রেক্তবিশোর চক্রবর্তী এম.এ. শ্রীবৃক্ত বামিনীমোহন ঘোষ বি.এ, অধ্যাপক শ্রীবৃক্ত প্রেক্তবিশোর চক্রবর্তী এম.এ. শ্রীবৃক্ত ক্রেক্তবিশোর চক্রবর্তী এম.এ. শ্রীবৃক্ত বৃদ্ধমন ভট্টাচার্যা ভাগবংশালী কাব্যব্যাকরণ-সাংখ্য-পুরাণভীর্ব, শ্রীবৃক্ত অকরক্ষার বৃক্তবার এম.এ., বি.এল, শ্রীবৃক্ত বৃদ্ধমনক্ত ভট্টাচার্য্য কাব্যবার্য্যর জ্যোতিঃসিছান্ত, ভাক্তার শ্রীবৃক্ত অভয়বৃদ্ধার সরকার এম.বি., ভি. পি. এইচ., ভাক্তার শ্রীবৃক্ত স্বরেক্তবার্য্যর ব্যার, এম, বি., ভি. পি. এইচ., শ্রীবৃক্ত কেদার—মাধ বৃক্তবার প্রস্তৃতি।

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নল-দময়স্তী

षिजीय मःऋत्रग-स्ना २॥० টाका।

করেকথানি বছবর্ণের চিত্র ভ্ষিত। বেগুণি রংএর সাচীন কাপড় মনোরম প্যাড্বাধাই—তত্পরি একথানি তিন রংএর চিত্র পরিশোভিত। বাঙ্গালা ভাষার উপহার দিবার এমন সরল স্থার মধ্র পুস্তক আর একথানিও নাই। ্নশালঞ্চ সম্পাদক— শ্রী**যুক্ত কালীপ্রসন্ন দাস গুপ্ত** এম, এ প্রণীত

ভারতনারী

সিল্কের কাপড়ে প্যাড্বাঁধাই মূল্য ১॥ গাটীন কাপড়ের শোভনরালসংকরণ—ব্লা ২১ বছ চিত্র ভূবিত অদিতি, নীতা, সাবিত্রী প্রস্থা সভীলন্ত্রী আর্থনারীগণের চিরপুল্য আদর্শ কাহিনী। বাল-বছ-বণিতা সকলেরই নিত্য পাঠ্য।

রায় সাহেব শ্রীযুক্ত দীনেশ চন্দ্র সেন বি, এ সম্পাদিত

(বঙ্গদেশের ডিরেক্টার বাহাছর কর্ত্ত্ব স্থুলসমূহের প্রাইজ ও লাইত্রেরার জন্য অনুমো-দিত এবং কলিকাতা ইউনিভারদিটী কর্ত্ত্ব মহিলাদিগের পাঠ্য নির্দ্দিন্ত.)

> কাশীদাসী মহাভারত ৫ম সংস্করণ (সচিত্র) মূল্য ৬ কৃত্তিবাসী রামায়ণ ৩য় সংস্করণ (সচিত্র) মূল্য ৪১

আধাল-বৃদ্ধ-বণিভার চিরসমাম্বত-বাদালী জীবনের চিরমধুময়--চির নবীন রূপ কথা। ভূতপূর্বব শিশু সম্পাদক শ্রীসভ্যচরণ চক্রবন্তী প্রণীত •

ঠাকুরমার ঝোলা বা বাঙ্গালীর রূপকথা

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সত্য বাৰুর নৃতন পুস্তক—অভিনব শিশু উপন্যাস

युक्ता ५० }

मरगावार्डे

[यूला ५०

ছেলেমেয়েদের সম্পূর্ণ উপযোগী করিয়া লিখিত প্রভুভক্ত কর্মবীরের অলোকিক কাহিনা। এরূপ ছেলেদের উপস্থাস আর বাহির হয় নাই।

> ভট্টাচার্য্য এ**ড**্সন্ ৬০নং কলেজটিট, কলিকাডা

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পঞ্চতিক শ্বত--৪১ সের।

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াৰীশ্বত---৬, সের)

मभन गरकात्रवर्- ८० (कोठा।

(नर्कार्वां मखर्त्वारभन्न गरहोयर)। कामरमय चण--->२८ (नद्र।

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गटहोबस)।

অমৃতারিষ্ট—॥• আনা নিনি।

পত্ৰ লিখিলের আন্তর্বেদ চিকিৎসা সম্বলিত শক্তি বা কর্মবোগ বিনামূল্যে পাইবেন।

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It is requested that all articles intended for publication have be sent to Professor S. N. Bhadra, Nyabazar, Dacca.

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N.B.—I take this opportunity of expressing our sincere gratitude to the numerous gentlemen of light and leading who have encouraged us in this venture, either by the assurance of their warm and sympathetic support or by offering to contribute to this Magazine. Among other we may mention the names of:—

The Hon'ble MrCP .rHa..yon, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir courL t Butler, K. C. I. E.
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THE DACCA REVIEW.

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No. 1.

THE GREAT WALL AND THE THOUSAND BUDDHAS.

A hundred years ago, as we were reminded in these columns the other day, archaelogy and scholarship were opening up, by brilliant guess and patient labour, the buried world of ancient Egypt. Monuments, tombs, and inscriptions, scrutinized side by side, yielded up their history. Egyptian art has now long been recognized as equally worthy of study with the art of Grsece. But we were reminded, too, that scholars and dilettanti were loth at first to acknowledge his claims. To them the only antiquities that seemed to have any claim on modern culture were the antiquities of Greece and Rome. What would those polite circles have said if they had been asked to bestow serious attention and study on the antiquities of Contral Asia? Other sands than those of Egypt have in this twentieth century given up their secrets; and again we are confronted by a whole new world of forgotten history which opens before our eyes. What associations had Central Asia to our mind that were not remote, unfriendly and barbarous? Hordes of fierce nomads wandering great deserts; what history could these have that was of the smallest interest to ourselves, save in so far as their waves of horsemen had once flowed over into Europe, ravaging and destroying? And yet it is from these deserts that explorers and excavators have brought back relics of a vanished civilization, recovered in perfect freshness from those bleak and blowing sands. which are of singular interest to every mind that cares for human history; which bring a new illumination to the study of art and the study of religion: which have revealed two hitherto unknown Indo-European languages, nearer it is said than Sanskrit to Greek and Latin; and which have the perennial fascination of showing us the confluence and interaction of three great civilizations, India, China and Greece.

With these discoveries will always be associated the name of Sir Aurel Stein. He has now made three great expeditions into these desert regions; and let us first pay homage to the intrepidity tenacity and enthusiasm which have carried him through such enormous journeys in face of continual hardship, acute discomfort, and frequent danger. If it were only for his record as a traveller and his services to geographical scienice Sir Aurel's name would stand high in the history of exploration; but we must confine ourselves here to his archæological achievements and the recovered treasures which have made his expeditions so memorable and so frutiful of The first expedition was made result. in 1900-1 and was described in the yolumes of "Sand-buried Cities" (1903), followed by the detailed report, "Ancient Khotan" (1907). The second expedition, far more extensive and important in its results, was made in 1906-8. A personal account of this was given in the two volumes, published in 1912, called "Ruins of Desert Cathay." But for the detailed ed report, to which a score of special students from all Europe have contributed-for no single scholar could deal adequately with half the material and the problems involved — we have had to wait till now. It was worth waiting for. The five massive volumes * before us are a truly magnificent production; they do honour alike to the authorities of the India Office, whose enlightened liberality has made the publication possible, and to the Oxford University Press, which has carried out the work.

But above all we must admire the prodigious industry and patience of the author, and the arts of persuasion by which he has prevailed on so many eminent scholars to supplement his own stores of erudition by their many-sided labours. One volume is devoted to plates, a number of which are given in colour. Another volume contains only maps. The remaining three form the body of Successive chapters deal the work. with each site explored and are followed in each case by a detailed and descriptive list of the objects found, all the more necessary now that the collection has been divided between the British Museum and the new Museum at Delhi.

"Serindia" is the compendious and happily chosen name which Sir Aurel has given to the whole work. It is a term new to English though already current among French, scholars; and it indicates as no other word could do, the scope of the journey and the region traversed—

the vast drainageless belt between the Pamirs in the West and the Pacific

SERINDIA: Detailed Report of Explorations in Central Asia and Westernmost China. By AUREL STEIN. Five Volumes. (Oxfotd: Clarendon Press. London; Milford. £12 12s. net.)

watershed in the east which for close on a thousand years formed the special meeting-ground of Chinese civilization, introduced by trade and political penetration, and of Indian culture, propagated by Buddhism.

The journey of the thousand miles on foot or on horseback was to occupy more than two and a half years and was to take the traveller from the Hindu Kush valleys to the Western frontier, of China proper.

India and China are the two great formative influences on the past history of this region : but there is also Greece, as we have already mentioned, not to speak of Persia. What exactly was the part played by Hellenism in this interaction of fluid forces? It was not a faith, moulding the minds of men, nor a culture impressed on daily life; it was a tradition of art, filtered through kingdoms of the Near East, and leaving its vestiges now in images of Greak god or goddess stamped on the clay seals of letters preserved under the dry sand, now in motives of ornament such as are found in the early bronze mirrors of China itself, but above all contributing the basic element for those sculptures of Gandhara which, developed under the stress of Indian religious ideals, created the formula for Buddhist art which was to presist through centuries in China and Japan, evento our own day. Yet it was one of the surprises among Sir Aurel Stein's discoveries that in the desert site of Miran close on the confines of China, the frescoes covering the walls of a Buddhist shrine should reveal, not a mere trace of borrowed Greek forms, nor a mixed style like that of Gandhara, but the handiwork of a Hellenistic painter in a style that we might expect to meet on the shores of the Mediterranean.

At the very outset of the long journey we find Sir Aurel, as he rides along the Talash Valley, alert to note the physical features of the scene of one of Alexanders's mountain campaigns, and deciding that the broad military road which he was travelling had seen the Macedonian columns pass by on their way to India. Linguistic and ethnographical clues are also employed for the identification of places mentioned by Alexander's historians. But soon the traveller is on the look-out for vestiges of a very dfferent kind from those of the conqueror from Greece; he is tracing the footsteps of the Chinese pilgrims, solitary wayfarers, led across fearful deserts to seek the holy places of the Buddha in his native land. And at once we are brought into touch with two great movements which have been momentous in the history of mankind-the marvellous march of Alexander into India, and that other progress out of India to the remoter East, the victorious journey of the Buddhist faith. It is on the track of missionary Buddhim that Sir Aurel Stein's expedition moves; and it is to the student of Buddhism and Buddhist art, transformed as

they were by vorious influences on their passage from India to China, that the discoveries recorded in "Serindia" afford the richest store of new material. But how many clues of other interest are picked up by the way! How it moves the imagination to read the page on which Sir Aurel describes the finding at the desert site of Lou-lan of a bale of yellow silk, tightly rolled and unused just as it lay when it was first dropped and forgotten by some trader on its way from China to Imperial Rome. Covered up with a light layer of drift sand, it had become so dry and brittle that when lifted it broke in two. But the romance of discovery is not enough for the archæologist: he measures the silk, and notes the dimensions. The probability is that the width is the regular width of the silk exported in the early centuries of our era; but can it be proved? Yes; for a few months afterwards Sir Aurel, exploring the ruined watch-stations of a part of the Great Wall of China, finds in the debris a strip of silk precisely inscribed with its place of origin, width, length, weight, weight and value. This strip can be proved to date from about the end of the first century A. D. But what exactly was the Chinese inch' of that period? The ruins of the Wall again supply the information in the form of two wooden measures: and from those we learn that the bale found at the Lou-lan site was of the same width, though presumably it is of later date. It may seem an in-

significant fact to have established; but one never knows, in archæology, what fact is not going to prove just the one wanted link in some chain of evidence. And in the mass of discoveries recorded and illustrated in these volumes later students will surely find clues of precious value.

The bale of silk would indicate, if it were not known already, that the settlement where it was found owed its existence to the great trade route across Asia from China to the Levant, which was to make possible the missionary march of Buddhism eastwards. A chain of oasis-setttements was necessary for the caravans in moving across the vast desert country, where the gradual desication of the climate has dried up a great inland sea and choked the rivers with sand. prehistoric time the desert was inhabited, for Sir Aurel Stein discovered neolithic implements and pottery in its solitudes. Some conturies B. C., when the country was penetrated by Indian civilization, there were flourishing settlements along the river beds; fields and orchards were watered by a system of canals. But like an ocean the invading sand crept closer; the labours of irrigation were gradually defeated; and one by one, at various dates in the early centuries of our era, towns and orchards were abandoned. Only a few great cases remained, and between them was a waste passable for pilgrims, troops and traders, but dreaded by all and with good reason.

The terror of superstitious imagination added to its natural horrors. Sir Aurel rode in the tracks of two famous travellers, the Chinese pilgrim Hsuan-Tsang and the Venetian Marco Polo. Each of these has left a description of the desert; and as it was in the eighth century and in the thirteenth so it is to-day. Hsuan-Tsang notes how the sands are always moving, according as the wind piles or scatters them; how there are no tracks, and nothing to go by; "so travellers collect the bones of animals left behind to serve as roadmark." He tells how when the hot winds rise, men and animals lose their senses; they hear singing and wailing; while looking and listening, one becomes stupefied and unable to direct oneself. This he attributes, like other Chinese travellers, to the lures of evil spirits. And Marco Polo has the same belief. He tells how if a traveller lags behind his company at night he will hear spirits talking; sometimes they will call him by name, and he follows the voice and is lost. Phantasmal music, too, they hear, and the sound of drums. But the plain realities of a journey through this desert, with its indistinguishable mounds of wind-bitten sand, are intimidating enough. "Not a thing to eat is found on it"; but water, often brackish, is found at intervals, and this makes the crossing practicable. At the various pases are settlements, some still inhabited, or revived in recent times, others long ago Whether the failure of abandoned.

of these being deserted, or political conditions, is a question which Sir Aurel Stein discusses; and he inclines to think that the causes were more complex than has been generally thought. The lateral shifting of the course of rivers, frequent in country of this character—the Oxus is a notable instance—may sometimes have made a site impossible. The forsaken settlements have all yielded relics of interest.

In the second century B. C. the Chinese Empire made a great forward movement westward. • After an interval of some centuries during which its dominions and influence receded, another great movement of expansion made by the Tang Empire, and Chinese ascendancy re-established over "Western Region." the ()f former of these movements there is a monument, forgotten and undiscovered till Sir Aurel traced its remains, in an extension westward of the great frontier Wall built by the Han Emperor, Wu Ti, a century before Christ, to guard the lines of communication between China and the newly-acquired dominions from incursions of the Huns. The account of the first recognition of the remains of watch-towers, and the subsequent tracing of the wall for over . 140 miles and the searching of its towers and stations, forms a fascinating chapter of exploration. The Jade Gate, famous in Chinese poetry and story, named after the most precious of imports from the West, was identified. The litter of guard rooms—fragments of letters, accounts orders of the day—was collected. Sir Aurel's careful measurements and observation on the spot enable us to make a mental reconstruction of the Wall; and the labours of the famous sinologue, Edouard Chavannes, enable us to repeople it with its soldiers, to see them at their daily tasks and even to look into their minds.

At intervals behind the Wall stood tall watch-towers, each with its little garrison, armed with crossbows and swords. It was their duty, on the alarm of a barbarian raid, to kindle a fire on the tower; in daytime a fire of smoky fuel at night a fire of clear flame. From tower to tower the signal was repeated, and eveywhere along the wall the guard stood to arms. The War Office, zealous for economy, sonds orders forbidding the waste of fuel. An officer is reprimanded, or, accuse himself, for neglecting to light the fire. We know where the soldiers at this or that station came from-some were recruited in the district, others were convicts from Chinese provincesand what their pay was, and the "fatigues" they had to do in turn. they were not only soldiers, they were military colonists; and part of their duty was to grow corn for the victualling of the Embassies and missions which passed along the Wall towards Yarkand and the Oxus. It was a hard life on this desolate frontier. Fragments of letters found lying in the sand illuminate as by flashes the days of

tedium and hardship. This is a wretched country and I have no news to send." The writer tries to console himself by hoping that his correspondent is bringing up his children "with due severity." What amused the soldiers' leisure? Magic and divination, we find, were practised. Some pored over schoolbooks, trying to keep up their education. Books of medicine were consulted. But it is an atmosphere of solitude and sadness that these relies exhale; the fragments of letters are full of the pain of separation.

M. Chavannes, who edited these documents in a separate publication issued by the Oxford Press in 1913, emphasized their importance as being the eldest specimens of Chinese writing known (98 s. c. is the earliest of the dates they bear); but he also points out that if we want to realize what this frontier Wall meant to the soldiers and common folk liable to be impressed for service on it, we must turn to later poetry; there we hear echoing the cry of the human misory out of which was built the Great Wall and the schemes of conquest and political penetration which projected it westward, and which history makes so imposing. The T'ang poems make us feel the shiver that ran through the new recruit as he passed under the Jade Gate and met the wind that blow over the desolate sands, and saw for the first time the savage country into which so many had gone and whence so few came back. One poem pictures the company of five

thousand strong men going eagerly to the war, confident of victory, clothed in furs against the bitter winter. "Alas! the bones scattered along the river banks are still men that appear in dreams to their loved ones." Another shows us the spent veteran on his starved horse returning from a lifetime of campaigns with all his possessions-his sword; and another recounts the return home, at eighty, of the soldier who went out as a youth of fifteen; he finds only a ruin, overgrown with weeds. And all through this poetry, for which the Wall is haunted by the desolate ghosts of those condemned to build it, we divine the deep disgust of a race devoted to the arts of peace with the savagery of the Huns, "whose husbandry is carnage and whose only harvest is the white bones on the fields of yellow sand," and with war itself.

But even the romance of this frontier Wall, with the very human documents littered about its ruins, yields to the romance of the Caves of the Thousand Buddhas. Few more wonderful discoveries have been made by any archæologist than that of the hidden vault, crammed with manuscripts and paintings, whose secret had been kept for some nine centuries, in the rock-hewn shrines near Tunhuang. The splendour of the treasures acquired by Sir Aurel with such patient efforts of persuasion from the selfappointed guardian of the shrine did not burst at once upon his eyes The paintings were all crumpled up in

bundles of brittle silk, for they had been used to make a level floor for the thousands of manuscripts piled above them; and it was not till they had been unpacked and gradually opened and cleaned-a work of years-in London that the full extent and significance of this find of early Buddhist art were And the manuscripts, marvellously preserved as they were, as anyone can see to-day from the specimens exhibited in the King's Library in the British Museum, awaited the deciphering of palæographers versed in Chinese, Sanskrit, Turki, Tibetan and other languages. Among them were found the earliest woodcuts in the world, and the oldest specimen of printing known to exzist. One or two Manichæan fragments remind us that the Manichwan religion once flourished in these regions, though these remains are strangely few compared with the remarkable frescoes and manuscripts discovered at Turfannorth-west across the desert-by Von-Le Coq, and now at Berlin. Manichæanism has been generally regarded in the West only as a heresy in the history of Christianity, but its Persian founder Manes set out to found an eclectic worldreligion, and his followers lived in Turkestan side by side with Buddhists and with Christians. The vast majority of the Tun-huang manuscripts are of course Buddhist. So too with the paintings. The discovery of these pictures marks an epoch in the study of Buddhist art. It will be long before the full ١

results of their examination have been worked out. But much is clear already For the thorough examinations of the paintings the services were secured of Raphael Petrucci, a man of many-sided gifts and attainments who added a knowledge of Chinese to an intimate familiarity with Oriental, and especially Buddhist, art. The death, during the war, of both Chavannes and Petrucci, friends and collaborators, in the prime of life, within a few months of each of other, has been a tragic loss to scholarship. Petrucci left his work unfinished; but the essays he had completed are printed in the third volume of "Serindia" and are full of interesting matter.

What gives a special importance to the Tun-huang paintings is the fact that they include, among much that has affinity with the local schools of Buddhist art found at other sites in Turkestan, a number of paintings which remind us strongly of the early Buddhist pictures of Japan. The best of these are of singular beauty. Owing to the decay of Buddhism in China and to infinite destruction, scarcely anything remains of the great Buddhist art which we know to have flourished in the T'ang period (seventh to tenth centuries A. D.) and which formed the models for the early Japanese But here at last we find a missing link, and see how the Chinese genius moulded to its use the material derived from India through Turkestan, and made of Buddhist art a new and majestic tradition. Petrucci underlines

the remarkable fact that in the treatment of the Buddha legend, costumes, types, and architecture have all been translated bodily into Chinese form. It is otherwise with the pictures of Bodhisattvas and with the many large representations of the Western Paradise, in which the Indian formula and imagery are reverentially preserved, though the artistic idiom is Chinese. Some of these pictures are dated with dates of the ninth and tenth centuries. Two, it has recently been discovered-too recently for the fact to be recorded in these volumes—are signed with the artist's name. In many cases donors are portrayed below the subject of the picture, just as in European altarpieces, and inscriptions, of which Petrucci gives interpretations, tell us something about them. The evidence of the costume is valuable for its bearing on the history of secular Chinese art. Some of Petrucci's conclusions and speculations are no doubt debatable. We do not quite understand his grounds for classing certain of the pictures as "Sino-Tibetain." Tibet was the ruling power in Tun-huang during the tenth century and intervals earlier. does not follow that if a painting bears a Tibetan inscription it has necessarily a Tibetan element in its art. The whole question of Tibetan obscure and enigmatic. We cannot tell how much of indigenous artistic power there was in that country. Aurel Stein discovered at Tun-huang one painting at least which is in

well-marked style familiar from the main specimen brought from Tibet in recent years. But how was this style formed? What is the relation of this painting to Chinese Buddhist art? That is a problem of which we can only guess the solution. But it does not seem likely that Tibetan art could have contributed anything of importance to the formation of the great Chinese tradition of Buddhist painting; rather we should conjecture that the influence was all the other way. However, these and other points are for future study; and we lament the loss of Petrucci, who would have been so eager to debate them and who was so brilliant a pioneer in the field.

One cannot leave the Tun-huang treasures without mention of the marvellous specimens of embroidery and textile fabrics found in the Caves. of these is a magnificent picture executed in embroidery, representing standing between saints with flying angels above. The figures are lifesize; the fine colours of the silk are perfectly fresh; the whole creates a deep impression of majesty and stillness. Comparison of the costume of the donors with those of other pictures gives Sir Aurel ground for dating this embroidery as early as the eighth century. The textiles are mostly fragments, bits cut from actual garments probably, and used as votive offerings. The designs on these textiles are generally Chinese, but a number are of the type associated with the art of Persia under the Sassanian dynasty; in which pairs of

confronted animals or birds are a favourite motive. And again our thoughts turn to Japan; for in the Sho-so-in at Nara, the eldest museum in the world, where all the belongings of an emperor of the eighth century are preserved to this day, we find patterns closely agreeing in type with these, and the same admixture of designs from Western Asia, just as we also find musical instruments of the most exquisite workmanship exactly as they are depicted in the Tun-buang pictures of Paradise. It was from the interior of China that these figured silks came: they were not a local production; and some at least of the paintings we may assume to be the work of no local and provincial school but by Chinese artists of the great school of Tang, which transmitted its models to Japan.

For the study of Chinese art, then, the Tun-huang paintings provide documents of an importance altogether superior to that of the remains of Buddhist art found at the other Turkestan sites by various European and Japanese expeditions. Nor are they less illuminative for the study of Buddhism itself. That religion had indeed been transformed in its passage across Central Asia from the doctrine preached by Sakyamuni. Deliverance for the individual soul from the chain of causation by means of right thinking and right behaviour has given place to the idea of universal salvation and to the worship of the Bodhisattvas, those beings who renounce the final bliss of Buddha-hood which they have earned

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till the deliverance of the whole world been accomplished. Sakyamuni Buddha was not the only Buddha; other Buddhas also, some of whom may have been adopted from the beliefs or legends of the many races with which the faith had come in contact outside India, receive the prayers of the devout. It is above all Amitabha, the Impersonal Buddha, who is the object of popular devotion. He presides over the Paradise of the West, the Pure Land, into which the souls of the pious may be born, there to rest in bliss for a long age. And so the typical "altarpiece" of the Tun-huang pictures present in various forms, either comparatively simple or immensely elaborate, this Paradise of dream. Pavilions rise from the waters of a lotus-lake, and we see the infant souls enclosed within the lotus-buds or floating on the air towards the assemblage of beatified beings who people the pavilions and the terraces, listening to the concert of angélic musicians who occupy the central space, underneath the dominating presences of the presiding Buddha, Japanese art had made us familiar with these conceptions of Amitabha worship: but it was something of a surprise to Petrucci and to Japanese scholars to find that in the paintings of Tun-huang it is not always Amitabha who presides over this Paradise, but sometimes the Buddha of Medicine, or the Buddha of the Future, or even Sakyamuni himself. Even · more popular than Amitabha is the Bodhisattva, who is his spiritual son, Avalokites-

vara, or Kuan-yin as he is called in Chinese. Endless are the representations of this incarnation of the Spirit of Compassion, to whom the folk of this frontier town pray for all sorts of mundane boons-especially protection from Huns and Tartars and Tibetans-and whom the artists portray in attitude so pensive and with gesture so mild and gracious. Petrucci, whose treatment of the whole subject is at once broad in outline and extremely minute in detail, has disengaged from the mass of material many facts of new interest which will be apprecieted by students of Buddhism, showing, for instance, how certain purely Chinese ideas were becoming infused into the religion, and how certain conceptions supposed to have originated in Japan are now proved to have come from China.

In the volume of plates the Tunhuang pictures are pretty fully illustrated but in the case of some of the finest examples the reduction of scale is so great that no sort of justice is done to their beauty. The smaller pictures and banners fare better. (The shortcoming is, however, remedied by a separateportfolio of reproduction on a large scale (THE THOUSAND BUDDHAS, Quaritch, £7. 10s. net), in which Mr. Laurence Binyon deals with the pictures from the artistic rather than the archæological point of view). The frescos from the Miran shrine offered no such difficulties to the photographer, and are admirably reproduced. We have already mentioned

these astonishing specimens of late classical art, which contrast so strikingly with the Chinese art of Tun-huang, though the desert site of Miran is comparatively near. These lunettes of winged angels, with their full eyes and broad contours, make us think at once of Alexandrian painting; and it was probably a citizen of the Roman Empire, Titus by name, who was engaged to paint the Buddha legend, some time in the third century, at this site near the borders of China, on the great traderoute between East and West.

Remote as these archaeological discoveries may seem, let us recognize that for us Europeans the closed garden of classical culture is no longer what it was for centuries, the only habitable world of the educated mind. Europe and Asia are being brought into contact, as they have never been since Alexander's day: what each continent is to bring to the other's destiny is an imminent question of the future. And we cannot afford to neglect, as hitherto we have neglected, the historic past of Asia.

EASTERN BENGAL NOTES AND QUERIES.

New Series: No. VI.

EDITED BY

H. E. STAPLETON, I. E. S.

ABORIGINAL CASTES AND BELIEFS OF THE DACCA DISTRICT.

The notes recorded below are a small selection from a mass of material on Eastern Bengal Ethnology that has been gradually accumulated during my tours as Inspector of Schools in the Dacca Division. I publish them now, not merely to prevent their being lost, but also in the hope that they may be of interest to some of the readers of the 'Dacca Review'. Any criticisms, or observations on similar subjects, will be welcomed.

I. THE CASTE OF BHUINMALI (SWEEPER).

- A well dressed Bhuinmali boy was found in February, 1915 in the Kanaksar Dighirpan pathsala¹, sitting next a Brahmin on the same bench. He had
- (1) Kanaksar is a village on the Lohajang khal, 5 or 6 miles from the river Padma. The school is situated near the south-east corner of a fine E by W tank, measuring about 400 yards by 200, which is said to have been dug by the Mags (or, more probably, the former 'Koch' inhabitants of Eastern Bengal). The former name of the village was Deulbhog (CYBRUSIN—land for the support of a temple), but no traces seem now to remain of any Deul in the vicinity. An account of the history of the place is said to have been

protruding lips, but otherwise differed very little in appearance from an ordinary Bengali. He said his father owned no land but rented a homestead for Rs. 3/per annum from the heirs of the late Madhusudan Bandopadhaya of Kanaksar. His father is one of 5 village sweepers, and he has an elder brother Rajendra Chandra Bhuinmali who has learnt blacksmithy and lives at Medini Mandal, a village four or five miles to the west, His father carns Rs. 10—15 per month by sweeper's work, and raising the plinths of houses. Besides this he gets Rs. 5 per month as village Chankidar; and the boy's brother also helps a little when he comes home. The boy said he would not do sweeper's work when he left school but would be a Chaukidar. He does not know what his brother calls himself at Medini Mandal, but he lives amongst the Bhuinmalis there. His mother came from Ranigaon, a viliage not quite so far as Medini Mandal to the west, and his sister-in-law, who was married about compiled some years ago by one of the local Brahmins, Babu Sital Chandra Chatterjee, Settlement Officer, Chikandi, Faridpur, for the Settlement Officer, Dacca. Babu Nalini Kauta Bhattasali, Curator of the Dacea Museum, has kindly furnished me with the following list of other Deals that are still remembered in the Munshiganj

Four at Paikpara, 2 (each at Sonarang and Joradenl, and 1 at each of the following places:—Nateswar, Purapara, Balai, Routhbhog, Kathadia, Churain. Nahapara, Sukhabashpur, Sompara, Atpara, Kewar, Dhamaran and Naynanda.

Subdivision :-

The word 'Deul' is a corruption of *Devakula*, i. c., God's House, or Temple.

1907, at the age of 6, to his brother, came from Simulia close to Ranigaon. The boy does not know his gotra but said Bhuinmalis must marry from another village. He takes water from all clean Hindus, but not from Namasudras, Kaibarttas, Jogis, Muchis, or Muhammadans. The Bhuinmalis of Kanaksar have a special Napit (barber), one Raj Mohan, who now lives on the southern side of the Padma and who comes every 2 months or so to shave them and cut their hair. Their purohit (priest). Krishna Kumar Chakravarty, lives at Mowa, and comes to them for marriages, Sradhs, and Manasa and Kartik Pujas. Bhuinmalis celebrate the Sradh after 1 month, and the Shasthi ceremony, like other Hindus, on the 6th day.

On calling Durga Charan, the father of the boy, as well as another senior Bhuinmali of the village, the following additional information was obtained:—

Bhuinmalis of this part of Vikrampur are all Vaishnavas and belong to the Kasyapa gotra. They know of no Bhuinmalis belonging to the Parasara or Aliman gotras. Their occupation is raising the plinths of houses; holding torches; dancing and lathi play at marriages; sweeping houses and repairing footpaths; but some of them have taken to smith's work (both in iron and gold), and carpentry. The former sometimes call themselves Karmokar. No member of the caste ever keeps a shop. At Akiadal, near Lohajang, there is a Bhuinmali-bari, the members of which call themselves

Poddar as they have become money lenders; and at Ranigaon there is another family-that into which Durga Charan's son had married-ealled Hazra, who formerly held land under the Nawalis, but now follow the ordinary Bhuinmali professions enumerated above. intermarriago takes places between the Bhuinmalis of Bikrampur, but they will not intermarry with the Bhuinmalis of Tipperah or Bakarganj, as the Bhuinmalis of those districts act as musicians and carry palkis. Brides are paid for. When he married, his father probably had to pay Rs. 150, or Rs. 200 to the bride's father as par (dowry); but girls can now be obtained for Rs. 50-Rs. 100. He denies that Bhuinmalis remove carcases from villages (this is only done by Doms), nor are their widows ever allowed to remarry. Bhuinmalis never eat pork. Like other Hindus they abstain from work during the three days of Ashar known as Ambubachi (অপুৰাচী)1. Their

⁽¹⁾ This festival lasts from the 10th to the 13th of the waning moon of Ashar and during this time the only food permitted to widows are mangoes, jack-fruits and unboiled milk. No fire must be lit on these days by any widow under penalty of excommunication. As Dr. Wise notes in his account of the Bhuinnalis, the earth is believed to be impure at this time and no Hindu can dig or plough it. These days are also observed as anadinana days, i.e., pandits and their students will not open a book during this time.

Ambubachi is an epithet referring to the earth during these three days. I am told the term literally means "one who has manifested water", and in application to the earth, it probably has reference to the onset of the monsoon and the sudden growth of vegetation at this time owing to the absorption of water by the parched soil.

napit is paid at the rate of As. 8 per annum, but he also receives Re. 1 when boys of the family are married and As. 8 when a girl marries.

They do not know the story given by Dr. Wise about the origin of the Bhuinclassification malis, or his of the Bhuinmalis into Bara Bhaghiyas, Chhota Mitra Seni Beharas. Bhaghiyas, and From Durga Charan's remark, however, about the Tipperal Bhuinmalis being bearers and musicians it seems likely that Dr. Wise obtained his information from men of this caste connected with Tipperali. The statements regarding the Bhuinmalis made in Dr. Wise's 'Notes on the Races, Tribes and Castes of Eastern Bengal' (pp. 222-225), and embodied subsequently by Sir Herbert Risley in his Tribes and Castes of Bengal', probably therefore nced revision.

II. THE CASTES OF KAIBARTTA DAS AND MAHISHYA.

The mention of the name Hazra also led to the discovery of two good local of mutation of caste among ex**a**mples Kaibarttas (fishermen). At the village of Dokachi, a few miles to the west of Kanaksar, another family with the name Hazra was found. These men were formerly Kaibartta Dases, but now call Mahishyas and refuse to thomselves marry with ordinary Kaibarttas. In the village of Kanaksar itself, one Ram Kumar Manjhi (or Das Ray as he prefers to call himself) who is a Kaibartta, with

relations in the vicinity, has became wellto-do by trading in rice and wood, He now claims to be a Mahishya and has cut off all connexion with the Kaibarttas, and they with him. This is because he managed to get himself and family returned at the 1901 and 1911 Censuses, as a Mahishya, whereas his folkmen were returned as Kaibartta Dases. The man makes no pretence that he is anything else by descent but a Kaibartta, but says that as he has now become a monied man, he does not like to be on the same footing as the other Kaibarttas of Kanaksar who catch and deal in fish. The wives of both Ram Kumar and his son Jamini Kanta came from villages near Srinagar, but men of the family are now said to refuse to marry iu Bikrampur. They obtain, instead, Mahishya girls from Naihati and other places in Western Bengal as their brides.

The following observations on the same caste may also be quoted from my notes of past years.

At the Raipura High School in September, 1911, a Kaibartta boy, when asked his easte, first said 'Kaibartta', and then corrected himself to 'Mahishya Das'. Another Kaibartta, who told his caste properly, when asked whether his people intermarried with Halwah Dases (a more common synonym for Mahishyas a few years ago) said they did not.

At Singpur, a village towards the north of the beel which forms the eastern part of the Kishoreganj Subdivision of Mymensingh, there is a Board pathsala,

the population of which in 1912 was entirely Kaibarttas and Muhammadaus. When I first visited the school, the Dases told me that they were divided into Halik Kaibarttas and Jalik Kaibarttas—those that cultivated and those that fished. The *Hāliks* are superior in social status to the *Jāliks*. The two classes do not intermarry, but all claim to be Mahishyas.

From a historical point of view, the rise of this caste in social status during recent years is of great interest as their leaders in ancient times more than once ruled over large areas of Bengal.

HI. Two other examples of Mutation of Caste: (a) Namasudra, and (b) Pal (Potter), to Karmokar (Smith),

A Namasudra boy in the Kanaksar school, whose father is also a Chankidar, said he would not follow his father's profession. He would learn to be a goldsmith under his elder brother's fatherin-law-one Kalu Karmokar by name, of Nagerliat, a mile to the north. A gentleman who was present said in the next generation or so, these people's descendants would be marrying proper jal chal Karmokars which, by his profession, the Nagerhat man even now practically is. The boy said his brother's relation made gold ornaments for everyone except Dhobis. On asking why this distinction was made, he said that Dhobis

refused to wish for Namasudras. Namasudras have Napits of their own, but no Dhobis,

Two related Pal boys (Kumars or potters) in the same school, said their father and brother respectively were also gold-smiths. They refused to say anything about the relative social position of these Pal goldsmiths and the Namasudra gold-smiths, but the Namasudra boy declared without contradiction that they were equal in status.

IV. SACRIFICE OF PIGS TO TREES. USE OF NICKNAMES TO AVOID THE EVIL EYE. NAMASUDRA FAMILY NAMES.

In November, 1911, while visiting the Nandipara pathsala, near Rajarbagh, 3 miles north-east of Ramna, Dacea, I was informed by Madhusudan Das, a Namasudra money-lender of the place, that Namasudras, Salas, Chamars, and Bhuinmalis still vowed pigs to bat (banyan) trees. The pigs were not slain but only let go. A well-known place where this practice is observed is Pathuria Bari at Jurain, a quarter of a mile from the Dolaiganj Railway Station, where some Bhuinmalis live.

A name noted in the school register was Khedani ('Driven away') Mazumdar, which was explained to be a bad name given to him, as his previous brothers had all died. Nearly the whole school consisted of Namasudras, and other family titles (*Padaris*) besides Das and Mazumdar,

were Sirkar, Maulik, Mistri, Bhaumik, Mandal and Ray.

V. Vows involving the Cutting of Hair. Hindu and Muhammadan Faqirs. Fire walking.

A Mala (fisher) boy in the Kanaksar pathsala aged about 8, who had long hair, said his father and mother had vowed his hair to the shrine of Panchkauri Faqir, a Kayastha of Srinagar. I was informed by the local people that this man was a disciple of the late Shah Lal, a Mohammadan Faqir of Nurullapur, a village near the steamer station of Mainat on the north bank of the Padma. All the three previous children of the boy's parents had died before his birth, and when the boy had reached the age of 12 his hair would be cut and a present given to Panchkauri, Faqir's eldest son Bandhu.1

The grandsons of Shah Lal Faqir prescrike for sick people, and it is said (1) This is a nick name given him when

young. His real name is Kahetramohan De,
Some years ago I came across a boy in the
tropaldi M. E. School near Narsinghdi in the
Narainganj Subdivision, whose mother had vowed
his hair to a shrine at Patabhog. This is a village within a mile of Srinagar, to the East, but
does not seem to be the same place as Panchkauri's shrine. Possibly the dedication had
comething to do with Patabhog having been the
oirth-place of Kalikumar Chakravarti, who was
said in the 'seventies of the last century to be
able to perform miracles, and cure the most
desperate cases of disease. An account of him
is given by Dr. Wise (op. cit., pp. 144 and 145).

that at midnight on Maghi Purnima (the full moon of Magh—January to February), they walk through fires made of tamarind wood (which burns furiously) to show their powers as Faqir. The people who attend at that time are also able to pass through the fire. None of those present however, had actually seen the performance.

VI. Dedication of Hair to a Tree.
JIYACH GACHH, THE "TREE OF LAFE".

During my visit in August, 1913, to the Kabilganj pathsala (a little south of the old capital of Sonargaon) a Saha boy was noticed to have a tiki, or lock of long hair, at the back of his head. When asked the reason, he said that his father had vowed that at the time of the boy's marriage his hair would be cut at a Jiyach Gachh (lit. Tree of Life) at Kamargaon, a village a mile to the north of Kabilganj. This Jiyach Gachh is an inter-twined Kadam and Bat tree. The boy was in quite good health, and no special reason for the vow could be ascertained. The teacher of the pathsala said formerly Hindus worshipped big trees as examples of the creative power of God. At the time of marriage and 'First Rice Ceremony', hair is still often cut and placed beneath the tree. Priest and barber go with the devotee, and the first-named does the requisite puja. A brata (religious ceremony performed by women) called Kamini Brata is also done by women before the Jiyach Gachh

at the time of marriage, the bride's hair being cut a little before the ceremony. The mother of the bride fasts till the brata is finished.

VII. HOLY PONDS (JIYACH PUSHKA-RINI'. SACRIFICE OF PIGS TO A JIYACH GACHH. THE ANGER OF A TREE SPIRIT.

Shortly after my visit to Sonargaon in 1913, I was informed by a gentleman living at Baradi, 6 or 7 miles to the north-east of Sonargaon, that in many villages there are ponds, called Jiyach Pushkarini. One of these is to be found at Hamsadi, a little to the north of Sonargaon, which is said to have a gajari post under the water to which vows are made. This post is called Pagla. Women who lose their children, or are barren, or whose children are peculiar in any way, made sacrifices at the spot, especially of live fish. No fish is ever caught from these tanks.

Further enquiries through the Headmaster of the neighbouring Araihazar
High School resulted in the following
information being obtained. A Jiyach
Pushkarini is any tank in which the
Gajari or Sal pole used in the Charak
puia was kept. On the morning of the
last day of the Bengali Year, the pole
was taken out of the tank with beat of
drum and after it had been fixed in a
vertical position and ropes, with hooks
at the end, attached to the top of the
pole, any staunch Saiva devotee had a
hook stuck through the skin and muscles

of his back and was swung round by the onlookers till be fainted. The Hamsadi pole dates back to the time of Krishnadas and Ramdeb Das who were Bakshis, either under the Mughal Governors of Dacca, or the East India Company. The story goes that Krishna Das Bakshi, when building a memorial Jatra Bari on the khal from which he started for Delhi before being made Bakshi, procured some Gajari posts from the forest. In a dream two of these appeared before him and told him not to use them for building. At first he did not believe in the dream; but when the mistri began to cut one of these posts, blood came out. After this every one believed there was a divinity in it, and a small tank was dug in which to preserve it, called Jiyach Pukur. pole was at first used for Charak Puja, but after some time it disappeared and could not be found. Once it came back to the tank of its own accord, and a man, who took it for a big fish, speared it with a Konch fish spear) which is still shown in the village. At last it was revealed to people by dreams where it had gone to, and they were told to bring it back. Also that it was to be called in future Pagal Nath : i. e. Siva), and not used any more for Charak Puja. It is now worshipped near another holy tree in the village, called Kamini Gachh, on the last day of Chaitra, lying in an East and West position, and on Baisakh Sankranti lying North and South. Many people come to worship it, including, it is said, even Muhammadans from Comilla.

When a woman is barren, or wishes to pray for long life for her husband, she does puja to the tree by throwing live singhi fishes into the tank.

On another occasion I was taken to see a Jiyach Gachh close to the math at Baradi. It turned out to be a Seorah tree (Trophis aspera.) and I was told that at the time of marriages pigs are sacrificed before the tree, Brahmins doing the puja and Phuinmalis being given the flesh to eat. A peculiarity of the sacrifice is that it is done in the reverse way to ordinary sacrifices, the pig being laid on its back and the blow delivered on the animal's throat instead of on the back of its neck.

The following story is also told about a Jiyach Gachh at Panchasar near Munshiganj. A big 2-storied building was constructed here some years ago by the Saha merchants of Firinghibazar, the privy of which happened to be located mear a Jiyach Gachh. This enraged the sylvan deity, and he (or she) made the life of the servants who were sent to look after the house so miserable by bad dreams, showers of brickbats, etc., that they refused to remain any longer in the place. The house in consequence has since remained unoccupied.

H. E. S.

GLEANINGS FROM DACCA RECORDS.

To

W. ARMSTRONG Esq.,
ACTING COLLECTOR OF DACCA.

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter and enclosure from the subsecretary to the Govt. and to desire that you will furnish them with any information you possess or may be able to obtain upon these points mentioned in the instructions of the Hon'ble Court of Directors.

Should it appear on enquiry that the natives are generally disposed to extend the culture of potatoes the Board will take the necessary means for supplying them with seed.

I am Sir

Your most obedient servant Revenue Board, Sd. A. H. Evans. 31st March 1798.

II.

To

G. DOWDESWELL Esq.,

SECRETARY TO THE

BOARD OF REVENUE,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

SIR.

I am directed to desire that you will lay before the Board of Revenue the accompanying extract of a letter from the

Hon'ble Court of Directors and that you will inform them the Vice-President in Council desires they will take the subject into particular consideration and report to him what measures appear to them to be best calculated for accomplishing the object proposed by the Hon'ble Court.

Sd. H. S. G. TUCKER,
Council Chamber,

24th March 1797.

III

Extract of a general letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Revenue Department under date the 9th of August 1796.

'BEES'

It has occurred to us that there are many situations in Bengal particularly in Eastern and Western Frontiers which would answer for raising quantities of Bees in the manner in which they are managed in Europe. We recommend to you to select from the European soldiers who are now in India a few who are acquainted with the management and we have no doubt that many such may be found to instruct the natives and if small premiums are given to the persons in each village who may produce the greatest number of hives it will stimulate their industry and attention and eventually may be of considerable advantage to the revenues and commerce of Bengal by enabling that country to supply Europe with wax instead of receiving it herself from the Eastern Isles and Pegu.

POTATOES

It being our anxious wish to prevent the calamities that may follow the failure of the rice crop in any one year we recommend to your consideration how far it may be practicable to introduce the culture of potatoes more generally in the provinces than they are at present. We are aware that round Calcutta and other principal places in Bengal the culture of the root is much extended and is now in general use amongst the natives but in those districts where there are few Europeans we apprehend the quantity raised is very trifling. Convinced of the advantages this country derived from the increased quantity of cultivation last year we wish much that our Provinces in Bengal may in similar circumstances reap similar benefit-a failure in the rice crop can always be foreseen in the month of October and we are given to understand that October and beginning of November is the time for planting potatoes-if a scarcity is foreseen a larger quantity than usual may be planted. At all events encouragement ought to be given to the raising large quantities as, if they are not wanted for the food of man they will supply to cattle the want of grass fodder in those dry months which precede the periodical rains.

Revenue Department
A true extract
Sd. H. S. G. TUCKER,
Sub-secretary.

BRAHMA,-

His Origin, Worship and Iconography.

1. Different manifestations of Brahma in the oldest Sanskrit Literature:

The word Brahman and even its Nominative Singular Masculine form Brahma occur profusely in the Rigveda. Generally he is found praising the gods. The word almost always means 'a priest' or one who offers sacrifices. cary ya has explained the word like these and the European scholars have accepted his interpretation. Some say that these priests went by the name of Brahmanacchamsin (a class of Rigvedi priests): others, on the other hand, say that they were a special class of sacrificers. This meaning becomes very clear in the Yajus and the Atharva where the word Brahman or Brahma is used to denote a class of sacrificers (Rtvik). From this it is apparent that in the Rk, Yajus and Atharva Vedas the word did not denote the Creator Brahma but was applied to a class of Rtviks whose work was to offer oblations to the fire. In the Atharva Veda Brahma is the supervisor as well as the regulator of sacrifices.

Prajapati—another name of Brahma: Prajapati is another name of our Creator Brahma. This word also occasionally occurs in the Rgveda. But not in the sense of Creator, because it is used as an epithet of Savitri and Soma. It means

the 'Lord of the People,' that is to say, "Overlord." But in the 10th Mandala there are two rks which go to show that in the later Rgvedic period Prajapati was considered as a separate deity.

Visvakarman-another name Brahma: Another name of Brahma is Visvakarman. In the older part of the Rgveda the word 'Visvakarman' was used as an adjective to Indra. But in the 10th Mandala he occupies a seat in the Vedic Pantheon as an entirely new deity. In that Mandala he is described as "Allsecing having eyes, faces, hands and feet all round his body. curiously enough, the Rsis of this Mandala did not forget even the wings. After creating Heaven and Earth he sets them in motion with his hands and wings. He is allknowing and fixes the nomenclature of gods and is beyond the power of human conception.

Biranyagarbha—another name of Brahma: Another name of Brahma is Hiranyagarbha. According to the 10th Mandala he brought himself into existence before creation. He is the Protector of Heaven and Earth. He has given life and breath to all living beings. His word is law even to gods. He is the god of gods.

This is all that is found about Brahma Prajapati, Visvakarma and Hiranyagarbha. We shall now proceed to describe the effort at unifying these deities, which may be traced from the Yajurvedic age. The name Prajapati is found in the Yajurveda. In this Veda Prajapati moved

about in the womb (garbha). Though he is never born yet has manifeted himself in many ways. Nothing was born before him, He pervades throughout the universe.

Many details about Prajapati again are to be found in the Atharvaveda in which the place assigned to him is not the highest, neither he appears in the very begining of creation. But there is mention that he created the thirty-three worlds from boiled rice (odana). Sometimes he has been identified with Prana (life). He is born of a Brahmacarin. The Ucchista remnants of a sacrifice are his habitation. He has been created by Kala or Time.

Prajapati in the Brahmans: The Vedas are comprised of Mantras and Brahmanas. We have briefly dealt with the Mantra period; now we shall proceed on to the Brahmanas. In the Taittiriya and Satapatha Brahmanas the name Prajapati is mentioned profusely. He alone existed before creation and he created men and other animals. As he created man from his mind so man is the most powerful of all creatures. Prajapati is speech (vach) &c.

Brahma and Prajapati in the Upanisads: In the Upanisads also there is mention of Brahma and Prajapati. We shall deal very briefly with these. In these Upanisads Brahma has already occupied a position of importance among the gods. He has created the Earth and Heaven and was born first among the gods. He has created the Earth and

Heaven and was born first among the gods. In the Svetasvatara and Mahanarayanopanisads Brahma has been identified with Hiranyagarbha, who was born from the water. He was the first created of Brahman (neuter). In the Narayanopanisad also we find that Brahma is Narayana. In the Maitrayani Upanisad, Prajapati has been called Hiranyagarbha and the Creator of the Universe. In Kausitaki, Prajapati has been described as having five faces.

(II). ORIGIN OF BRAHMA.

It is admitted by all scholars that the 10th Mandala of the Rgveda is a comparatively newer production. It however does not appear that the Rgvedic Rsis were deep and thoughtfut philosophers. Charmed by the beauties and wonders of Nature, they in admiration deified her forces and fell to worshipping them by chanting hymns in praise of them. These hymns are known as the Rks or the Suktas. The clouds, the thunderbolt, the sky, the earth, the rivers and rivulets, the sea and even the trees and plants, were deified by these seers of the Mantras. So there is no evidence of deep metaphysics in the first nine mandalas. The Rsis gave the highest place to the particular deity to whom they were offering hymns for the time being. This has been termed Henotheism Kathenotheism Oi, Max Muller. But in the 10th Mandala we find that a current of thought was passing over the minds of the Rsis. They are now trying to explain the origin of man, of gods and of Universe; and in their attempt to solve these mysteries they are now creating new imaginery deities. These deities are nowhere found in Nature,-they are a creation brain—an attempt to discover unity in plurality-a manifestation of the irresistible human impulse to trace the origin of everything material to the Eternal Spirit. The result was the addition to the Vedic Pantheon of new deities like Visyakarman Brahman, Skambha, Brahmanaspati, Prajapati, Purusa etc. But a rational man refuses to be satisfied with the idea that in the very beginning there was a Plurality of causes (deities). So the various attributes and qualifications of the different deities, Prajapati, Visvakarman and the like were collected together and fastened on one ultimate cause (deity). Consequently in the Upanisads Brahman (neuter) becomes the first cause of the Universe.

In the Rgveda Brahma is a sacrificer. The words Brahma, Brahmana &c are derived from the word "Brahman". Afterwords in the Upanisads we find that Brahman created Brahma-May it not be an example of popular etymology? This Brahman also created Prajapati, and Hiranyagarbha, in the very beginning of creation. Therefore Hiranyagarbha is the same as Prajapati. Again the attributes of Visvakarman are also the attributes of Brahma; so Brahma and Visvakarma are one and the same. At least it may be confidently mantained that they were so in

the Vedic age. They came to be differentiated in later times.

Origin according to manu.

(I) Image of Brahma in the oldest Sanskrit Literature.

In the Vidic period the form of Brahma has not been expressly described anywhere except in the Kausitaki Upanisat:

Pancamukhositi Prajapati
"Oh, Prajapati, thou art five-faced".
But a closer scrutiny would reveal the fact that much of Brahman's form has been conceived in the Vedic age.

Brahma-gnau Brahmana hutam Brahma offered oblations in the Brahmafire.

This clearly refers to the Rtvik form of Brahma. Perhaps for this reason he has been given a sruc and a sruva in the later ages.

It has been mentioned already that Visvakarman is another manifestation of Brahma. He could see everything and was a great architect. We are apt to discovered a spiritual significance in all our scriptures. But it seems very likely that the Vedic Rsis had not so much of spirituality as we ascribe to them. They really believed in what they put down in Suktas. What would one who must be all-seeing do with two paltry eyes! He must see on all sides all at once and so Visvakarman has been described as a deity

with heads on all sides. Similarly he has hands and feet and even wings on all sides. These wings perhaps crystallized into the swan later on.

From all the facts above mentioned it seems clear that the form of Brahma was almost completly shaped in the Vedic age.

THE WORSHIP OF BRAHMA & 118 ABOLITION.

In the Vedic age especially in the age of the Upanisads Brahma was regarded as an important deity in the Brahmanical Pantheon. We think, from that time temples were dedicated to in his honour and worship began in his name. For a long time Brahma occupied the foremost position among the gods of the Hindus. In the Grhya and Srauta sutras and in the older parts of the Mahabharata he is recognized as the principal deity.

In the Rk and the Yajurveda, there is no trace of Siva. But in the Atharvaveda he is the principal god, nay the only god among the Vratyas. He was incorporated into the Hindu Pantheon after a good deal of struggle represented by the Daksa-Yajna (Sacrifice of Daksa). Visnu is one of the principal deities in the Rgveda. But gradually threatened to outpace them all. So these three gods, Brahma, Visnu and Siva began to be regarded as equal in importance and in position. They were given three distinct functions. The work of creation was entrusted to Brahma and that of maintenance to Visnu whilst Siva was engaged in the work of destruction.

The conception of Trimurti (Hindu Triad) began perhaps from this time. During his stay in the capital of Chandragupta, Megasthenes states that in matters of theological dogmas India was divided into two. Those who worshipped Siva sections. were called Saivas while the followers of Visnu went by the name of the Vaisnavas. The saivas maintain that Siva was the foremost among the Hindu Triad, the Vaisnavas on the other hand would not acknowledge any one except Visna to be the chief among the three. This question has not yet been solved and perhaps will never be. But curiously no one has a word for Brahma. His worship was stopped and temples were no longer dedicated in his honour. He became the creator in name only.

Just as there are vicissitudes in a man's life, similarly, in the case of gods also we find the same. Many bigger deities in the Vedic age have passed into oblivion in later times; while on the other hand many gods who were not even conceived by the Vedic Rsis have been regarded as the most powerful and zabburdust deities. Siva was a comparatively new god but somehow or other he managed to be a favourite of the people. This led to the fall of Brahma. Now Brahma is no longer given a place in the middle of a temple He has to be satisfied by crude representations below the cornice on the wall or by the side of the door jamb and in nooks and corners.

But how could Visnu hold his own against Siva? It is well-known that the

sun was being worshipped by the Aryans even from their Central Asian days when they lived with their Iranian bretheren side by side. In the Rgveda the sun was identified with Visnu and therefore he had a large following. Siva could not injure the unique position of Visnu. Siva was worshipped as practically the only god among the Vratyas in India. But poor Brahma could claim no votary of his own. In the post-Rgvedic period he somehow struggled out his way to the front, still, it does not appear that he had a creed of his own. The Atharvaveda first of all ousted him from his position, then came Visnu alone could maintain his Siva. position against this new power. Brahma could not and he fell. The last hopes of redeeming his position were finally blasted by the advent of Budhism.

(4) The Pauranic Account.

An endeavour has been made to explain historically the fall of Brahma. This question of the sudden fall of Brahma engaged the serious attention of the compilers of the Puranas. And hence we have got fanciful stories like "The Curse of Mohini" "The Curse of Siva" in the different Puranas. One or two samples are given below.

(A) THE CURSE OF MOHINI.

In the 33rd Chapter of the Brahmavaivarta Purana we find that a certain celestial courtesan Mohini by name, approached Brahma and made immoral proposals to him. Brahma did his best to dissuade her; but to no purpose. As Brahma remained obdurate the disappointed courtesan bitterly cursed him, saying "Thou shalt not receive worship in temples in this kalpa or in the next, neither in this life nor in the next".

The curse took effect and the worship of Brahma was finally stopped.

(B) CURSE OF SIVA.

According to the Linga Purana one day there was going on a hot controversy between Brahma and Visnu as to which of them was superior, Siva intervened. He said that he shall be regarded as the greater god who shall be able to find either the beginning or the end of my fiery Lingam. Saying so he caused his Lingam to appear and himself wont inside it. This is known as the Lingodbhava Murti of Siva. Brahma on his swan soared up to find out the top. Visnu on the other hand assuming the form of a boar began to dig the earth in order to find out the bottom. Ages passed by, and finally Visnu threw up the undertaking as hopeless, and began worshipping Lingodbhava with folded hands Brahma in spite of his disgust at the apparent futility of the task persevered. In his way up, he found that a ketaki 'flower offered by some devout worshipper was falling down from the top of the Lingam. This flower definitely made Brahma to understand that he was on a

wild-goose-chase; and to reach the top was impossible. However, he so intimidated the Ketaki that it agreed to bear false witness in favour of Brahma, who came back to Siva and said that he had found out the top citing the ketaki as witness. Siva is omniscient and it was the easiest thing for him to find out the hollowness of Brahma's assertion. He became furious and in his anger cut off the particular head that uttered the lie with a sword and cursed him, in the following words-"As you have wantonly and like a child uttered a lie, you will go without worship henceforward in temples."

These are the ways in which the Puranas explain the abolition of Brahma's worship.

(5) Why is Brahma four-faced.

The reason why he was ascribed four faces we have endeavoured to explain before. The Puranas give various accounts. The Matsya Purana says, that as he brought forth the four Vedas, his faces are four.

In the same Purana it has been said that Brahma had originally one face only. He, for the sake of creation first of all created ten Prajapatis from his mind and ten from his body. The tenth Prajapati of the second class was a woman whose name was Gayatri. After creating this girl, he was struck by her exquisite beauty and began exclaiming "Aho rupam", "Aho rupam" in admiration. The

girl without being able to bear the intensely amorous looks of her father came behind in order to avoid him. Brahma had a great passion for socing the beauty of his daughter and lo! there appeared another face opposite to the original one behind. The girl then came to the side and another face appeared on one side and similarly another on the other. Without seeing any other alternative Gayatri flew up in the sky and at once another face plunged out from the middle of his head looking upwards. For this sin Brahma lost all his merit which he acquired for creation and being ashamed he hid his fifth face with his matted hair.

Another account appears in the Linga Purana and I have already said how he lost one of his heads by uttering a lie before the Lingodbhava Siva.

In the Vamana Purana it has been said that Narayana in the beginning of creation created Brahma and Siva both of whom were five-faced. As soon as they were born they began austere penauces. Understanding that with people like these engaged in deep meditation, further creation would be impossible, Narayana created Ahamkara or Vanity. Siva and Brahma being puffed up began quarrelling with one another and in course of the quarrel Brahma insulted Siva, who at once with the edge of the nail of his left thumb cut off one of his heads. Brahma had to be satisfied with four faces only.

Brahma being thus aggrieved cursed Siva that he would be a Kapalin from

that time. The severed head of Brahma stuck to the hand of Siva. Having incurred the sin of killing Brahman and in order to expiate the sin, Siva went out in a pilgrimage and wandered about from one sacred place to another, yet the head did not fall. At last he began worshipping Narayana, who being pleased advised him to take a bath in the waters of Asi and Varuna at Benares. Thus he got rid of the sin of killing Brahman but the effect of the curse was still there and so the head did not fall from his hand. Later on, he paid a visit to god Kesava and when according to his command he bathed in a lake, the severed head fell from his hand. The scene of this event is known as Kapalamocana, one of the great and sacred tirthas in India.

(6) Dhyanas of Brahma and his image.

In the daily evening prayer, the Rk. Yajus, and Samavedi Brahmans meditate upon Brahma on the navel. From this dhyana we get his form as four-faced, two-handed and riding on a swan. One of the two hands carries the rosary while the other holds a Kamandalu.

From the dhyana mentioned in the Kalika Purana we get however a detailed description of the image of Brahma. From this it appears that Brahma has four faces and four hands. Of the two right hands, the upper one holds the rosary and the lower the sruva and of the two left hands, the upper holds the

Kamandalu and the lower sruc. Sometimes he sits on a red lotus and sometimes on his swan vehicle. The colour of his body is reddish white. The ajyasthali (dish) and the four Vedas are on his front. The goddess Savitri appears on the left, Sarasvati on the right and he is surrounded by the Risis.

Why Brahma was four-faced and four-handed, why the sruc and sruva were given to him, also why he had the swan as vehicle we have endeavoured to explain before. Now comes the question of rosary. It is said in the Puranas that while Narayana was sleeping in meditation at the end of creation, from his navel rose a red lotus and Brahma was born out of it. He practised penance as he sat on the lotus and the rosary in his hand signifies meditation. As it was he who called forth the four Vedas, the Vedas are kept before him. Ajyasthali is placed before him for the same reason for which the sruva is given to him.

Who is this Brahma?

Scholars are inclined to think this Brahma to be identical with Agni, the God of Fire. The reasons for thinking so are as follows:—

Brahma is scarcely worshipped at present except in cases of fire and conflagration. And before the commencement of the new construction, he is worshipped and his image in such cases is of deep red colour, i. e. the colour of Agni. Also before the preparations of

sweets on a large scale he is worshipped. This worship consists in putting into the fire always the very first batch of preparations. Red-coloured silken garments are his most favourite. Ajya, Payasa and ghee mixed with til form his principal food.

On the basis of these few reasons we are inclined to think that the Brahma of the Puranas at one time was regarded as another form of Agni.

Image of Brahma in the Silpasastras.

The dhyanas regulated the sculptors and painters in the matter of carving and painting representations of gods. Even now the painters of Sikkim, Nepal and Tibet do paint figures of gods from the Hindu dhyanas or Buddhist Sadhanas. Let us now see what new light the works of art throw on the image of Brahma. The Amsumadbheda Agama asserts that his colour is like the colour of Haritala, his upper garment (uttariya) consists of black deer's skin; he has a sacred thread, white under-garment and white garland. His right hands may hold either the rosary and Kusa or Sruc and Sruva or may exhibit the abhaya and varada postures, while his left hands may hold either the Kamandalu and Kusa or Ajyasthali and Kusa. Sarasvati and Savitri may sit or stand or be seated on two sides of the god.

The Suprabheda Agama gives us the new additional information that he must

have red hairs, which are matted. Only Savitri fully decorated should stand to his left.

Silparatna mentions that he should sit on a seat of lambakurca meaning Kusa grass. He should have white complexion and the Ajyasthali should be in front of him, and that he should be surrounded by saints and sages. He may sit on his swan or on a lotus.

Visnupurana says that he should wear the garments of a black deer's skin, should have matted hair and that he should be seated on a chariot drawn by seven swans. He is given two hands only of which the left carries the Kamandalu while the right holds the rosary. According to the Aditya Purana Savitri should sit on his left lap.

In the Rupamandana we find that his two right hands should have either the rosary and the sruc or the book and the rosary and his left hands should have, either the book and the Kamandalu or the lotus and the Kamandalu. Rupamandana • moreover has added a beard to the god and a beard is necessary for he has been repeatedly mentioned in the Puranas as 'old' with the epithet 'Prapitamaha' (or great grand-father; who must necessarily be very old with long grey beards. Or it might be, as has been said before, because he is regarded as another form of Agni whose epithet is "Pinga-bhrusmasru-kesa-ksah" (i. e. one with redeyebrows, beard, hair and eyes).

Sculptures of Brahma.

Sculptures and other icons representing Brahma are not wanting in India, Java and other places. It does not appear that the sculptures were all carved according to the rules laid down in the Silpasastras. Difference of space and difference in time had much to do with the construction of these icons, which vary according to the whims of individual sculptors, as also to the whims of the particular devotees.

Sometimes we see that the God Brahma stands either on plain ground or on a lotus, sometimes he sits either on plain ground or on a lotus or on his swan vehicle. Sometimes Savitri or Sarasvati or the Rasis are present, sometimes none, sometimes one or two or all of them. Sometimes he sits on his swan or the swan stands to his side, sometimes again his chariot is drawn by seven swans. Sometimes the swan is absent, and his place is occupied either by Nandi, Garuda or the Horse, he vahanas of Siva, Visnu and Suryya respectively, and sometimes also the swan is present with any one of the three. Sometimes his image is placed in the central shrine, sometimes on the sides or on the top of the door, sometimes on walls, or sometimes in nooks and corners.

Variations like these entirely depend on the sculptor and the devotee. The icons that are generally found in India and elsewhere may therefore be classified as follows:—

CLASS I.

In this class Brahma is represented standing alone either on plain ground or on a lotus. The swan, Savitri, Sarasvati or the Rsis will not be present.

CLASS II.

Or, he may stand on a plain pedestal or on a lotus. He will not be alone in this case but would be accompanied by either one or two or all of the parivaradevatas,—Savitri, Sarasvati, the swan and the Rsis.

CLASS III.

In this class he would be represented as seated alone or on a lotus and others will not accompany him.

CLASS IV.

Or, he would be seated on a lotus and would be accompanied by one, two or all of his companions including the Rsis and his Vahana.

CLASS V.

Or, he would be seated on his swan vehicle and his other companions may or may not accompany.

CLASS VI.

Or, he would be seated on a chariot drawn by seven swans and his companions may or may not be present.

CLASS VII.

In this class Brahma will have only one face and Savitri would accompany

standing to the left of the god. The swan must not be present. This type is known as the Prajapati-Brahma.

CLASS VIII.

This type would represent him as accompanied by either Nandi, Garuda or the Horse. The swan may or may not be present. His other companions likewise may or may not be present.

CLASS IX.

In this class he is represented as seated on a lotus seat and is surrounded by a host of Rsis absolutely emaciated by reason of their severe austerities.

His temples and Worshippers.

It is generally believed that there are no temples dedicated exclusively to Brahma in India except the one at the top of the Savitri Hill at Puskar, near Ajmer. But that is not true. Sir Alexander Conningham discovered the ruins of a richly decorated temple of Brahma at Dudahi, exclusively dedicated to Brahma. Another has been found at Basantagadh Rajputana; the peculiarity of the image of Brahma in this temple is that he possesses only two hands. A.third is discovered at Unkan in the district of Dhar-Similar temples of Brahma are extant in numbers in India as would appear obvious if we look to the list of temples, to which annual grants are made by Government, wherein we find at least eight of them exclusively dedicated to Brahma. Over and above these, the temple of Brahma that has been discovered at Khed-Brahma, sixteen miles to the north of Idar is the best and most richly decorated.

At Khed Brahma there live a few families of Audicya Brahmanas who belong to the White Yajur Veda. They pay homage exclusively to Brahma and how long they are exclusive worshippers of Brahma none can determine. It appears to be from time immemorial.

His Parivaradevatas.

In the Rupamandana directions for the construction of the temple of Brahma are given. We find therein that in the central shrine or garbhagara the image of Brahma should be placed in his manifestation of Visvakarman, who will be fourfaced and four-handed and will carry in his hands the rosary, the book, the bundle of Kusa grass and the kamandalu; and would be seated on a swan. The gods Adisesa, Gauesa, Nine Mothers, Indra, Jalasayi Narayana, Parvati and Rudra, the Nine Planets, and Laksmi would surround him in a circle commencing from the East. He has eight Dvarapalas: they are, Satya, Sadharma, Priyodhava, Yajna, Vijaya, Yajnabhadra, Sarvakamika and Vibhava. Apart from these, his old friends, Savitri, Sarasvati, the Rsis and the swan would be present as a matter of course.

His Character.

Several actions have been attributed to Brahma, the performance of which by ordinary men is considered as sin. One of his heads was cut off by Lingodbhava for uttering a lie. He insulted Siva in course of a controversy and finally his attitude towards his daughter was wholly unsatisfactory and immoral. He had a life-long enmity against Siva whom he could not injure in any way. He officiated as a priest in the sacrifice of Daksa obviously out of malice towards Siva who was not invited by Daksa in order to insult him. He cursed Siva and made him a Kapalin, but that, of course at a very great disadvantage, I mean, not before losing one of his heads. Siva on the other hand, made him his charioteer in his expedition against the demons of Tripura.

Brahma was not altogether devoid of good traits. He tried his best to bring the celestial courtesan round, failing which he had to suffer a good deal. He officiated as a priest in the marriage of Siva and even his son Kartikeya. He was the only source of relief to the gods in general, in time of difficulties. When he failed to solve the difficulties he referred to Siva and Visnu. But his nerves were rather

overtaxed by the gods in as much as he had to run every now and then, whenever any mortal filled the hearts of gods with awe by reason of his severe austerities, in order to confer boons on him.

Conclusion.

Whatever it might be, Brahma is after all a god and not an ordinary god but one of the highest being, the First Member of the Hindu Triad, nay, the Creator of the Universe. It is no joke to try to explain the origin of one, to whom we owe our origin. Not only that, the attempt to discover good and bad traits in his character, and attribute blasphemy would appear sacrilegous to all orthodox people. But in order to discover the truth as is permitted by our peor intelligence, unconsciously we must have incurred plenty of sin. Had there not been great patience and extraordinary Catholic sympathy in our gods, we would have been destroyed by the thunder of the heavens. However, we pray to the All-Merciful for mercy and bowing reverentially to Brahma finish to-day.

Nomostu Visvesvara Visvadhama Jagatsaritre Bhagavannamaste Saptarcilokaya Ca Bhutalesa Sarvantarasthaya Nano Namaste.





১২শ খণ্ড

ঢাকা—বৈশাপ, ১৩২৯

১ম সংখ্যা।

সিদ্ধা কারুপা

নাথ সাহিত্যে সিদ্ধা কাহুপার নাম সুপ্রিচিত। ভিন্ন ভিন্ন পুভকে এই নাম বিভিন্ন আকারে দেখা যায়; লোক। হাড়িকা আইল যার নাম ললকর। ষ্ণা,—পোরক বিজ্ঞার কানকা, কাহ্লাই, কাহু।; মরনামতীর মহন্মদের গোপীচাঁদের স্নাস। গানে কাতৃকা, মীনচেতনে কানাই, কালফা, সুকুর, মহম্মদের গোপীচাঁদের সন্ন্যাসে * কান্থাঞি, কামুফা, कानका, शाविष्य চल्लगीए कान्का, कान्या, कान्या ; স্হদেব চক্রবন্ধীর ধর্মফলে কাত্মপা; সাধন-মাহাত্ম্যে কাসুকনাৰ। † কাসুণা বিখ্যাত গোপীচাঁদের দীকা-গুরু হাড়িপার চেলা। হাড়িপার নামান্তর কালন্ধরি !

পাটিকামগার রাজা গোবিজ্ঞচন্দ্র ভূপ। জনদরি হাড়িপ। হইল হাড়িরপ। সিযুপাকুমার এক সঙ্গে করি এলাল। নগর বাহিরে হাড়ি আশ্রম করিল। গোবিজ্ঞচন্দ্র গীত ১২, ১৩, প্লোক। राष्ट्रिभात (हना नाम कायुका" व्यक्तिया । 🔄 ६१६

राष्ट्रि मरह राष्ट्रि मरह रात्रिका जनक्षेत्र। চৌলে করি পিভে পারে সপ্ত এ সাগর। কাহণা সম্বন্ধ গোরক্ষবিভয়ে দেখিতে পাই বে অনান্তের

কৰ হোতে জৰ্মিল কামকা সিধাই। অতি ধরতর হই জর্মিগ তথাই॥ ৭ পৃষ্ঠ।। তারপর পৃথিবীতে আদিয়া

राष्ट्रिकात (भवा करत कानका खानाहै। > % व्यथरम दर्जाती अवर दाष्ट्रिया, मीनमाथ, काञ्च्या ও গোরক্ষনাথ প্রভৃতি সিম্বপণ একতে ছিলেন। পরে মহাদেব চলি গেল পর্বত কৈলাস। ভিখা গিয়া মহাদেবে করে গৃহবাস॥ शृर्त्व रैत्रन राष्ट्रिका निकर्ण कानकारे।

भिक्ति (त्रावन (वार्थ **উच**द्र विनारे॥ ১৪-১৫ शृः

এই পুৰি এবনও ছাপা হয় নাই। পুৰি স্বামী বয়ুবর য়য়ৄয় विनीकाच कंडेमानी बहामस्त्रत त्रोबस्य वावि पूर्ववावि वावशस्त्रत

[🕆] ৰজীয় মুসলমাল সাহিত্য পজিকা, এবৰ বৰ্ব, ১ৰ সংখ্যা।

কথাবার্ডা বলিভেছিলেন। গোরী বলিলেন বে, সকল নিদ্বপণ গুৰ্বাস কলন।

महाराय विगायम (४, छाहाराय काम त्कांध लाक (बार नारे। किञ्चल ভारापत बाता गृह-वान इहेरव ? छथम छशामी छाष्टामिश्राक शत्रीका कत्रि-वाद बक निवदक वनित्तम। निव वाफ्निं।, काळूना, ৰীননাথ, পোৱকনাথ প্ৰভৃতি সিম্বৰণকৈ নিমন্ত্ৰণ করিয়া चानित्वम । तिष्कान बाहेट्ड वित्रालन । भार्क्डी भदि-বেশন করিতে লাগিলেন। তখন এক পোরক্ষনার্থ E161-

(परीय (प्रमुप रम्बि कर्ष मिकाशन। काभवारन एक स्थित नर्द मन ॥ ১৮ % তাঁহারা প্রত্যেকে মনে মনে এক এক কল্পনা করিতে হুৰ্গাপ্ত ভদ্মুত্ৰণ বর বা শাপ দিতে লাগিলেন । লাগিলেন।

কানকাত্র আকলিল ভাষান অন্তর। **পরম সোম্পরি বলি থাকে খোর খর ॥** তার সলে কেলি করি জলি বরি জাই। তবেহ তাহান সংগ আনম্পে খেলাই। चनीकात देवना (भवी मत्न विमर्तिया। . जूत्रमात्म हिन काल जाइका दहेशा । জেমত মাগিলা তবে তেমত পাইলে বর। चानम् क्रित त्रिता त्रभगित चत्र ॥ २०, २० शः পরীকা ভোক খেব হইলে---

> তবে সিছা চলি গেল যার জেই খর। ध्यवत्व कानका (शन वहछित्र बांत ॥ হাভিকা চৰিয়া গেল মনামতি পুরী। তথা গিয়া রহিল হাডিরপ ধরি ৷ शास्त्र शिक्षांहै (शब व्याशमात्र रम्प। योननाथ छलि (भन कमनी छत्मन । २७ %:

ভারপর আর একবার গোরক্ষনাথের সহিত কামু-शांत्र नाकार रहा (शांत्रक्रनाथ अक्रांक श्रृंकिता (वड़ा-ইভেছেন কোন গলান না পাইরা এক' বকুলের তলে ৰ্ণিয়া ভাবিভেছেন, এখন সময় মাধার উপর দিরা

এক্ছিন হরপৌরী এক্তে বসিয়া সৃষ্টি-ভাপন সম্বন্ধ আকাশ পথে কামুপাও নিক ওকর অধ্যেশে প্রনের পতি বাইভেছিলেন।

> পোরক্ষনার ছারা দেখিয়া মাধা ভুলিরা চাহিলেন। ভাবিলেন দিছার ভিতর কি এখন আছে যে আমাকে স্থান করে না! তখন তিনি তাঁহাকে বাঁধিয়া আনি-বার জন্তু নিজ বড়ুমকে হতুম করিলেন। काञ्चलारक वरन धतित्रा नामाहेन। (शतकनार काञ्च-পাকে তির্থার করিলেন। কালুপা প্রভাতরে বলিলেন,

> ত্রিভূবনে ভানে ভূকি যতি গোরধাই। একস্তর থাক তৃক্ষি তোকার শুকু কোন ঠাই। বুড়াই ন ছাড় তুকি ভিন্ন কোন কলে। তোর গুরু পডিয়াছে কদলীর ভোলে। ৪১ প্রঃ তারপর মীননাথের ছুদ্দা বর্ণনা করিয়া কাছুপা বলিলেন,

यमि (न चाह्य शार्थ कमस्य छत्र। বাট ক্মি তোকার শুরুর প্রাণ রক্ষা কর। ৪২,৪৩ প্রঃ

গোরক্ষাথ তথন রাগে কামুপাকে তাঁহার শুরু राष्ट्रिभात अवशात कथा वनिरमन,--

' তোর গুরু वन्दी इहेट्ड (महात्रकून (दम) निष्डत कानव पृष्टे छादात छत्वम । মেহার কুলে ত আছে জানী এক বানি। মৈনামতি নাম তার রাজার বরিণী। উত্তরে হোতে সেই পাইল মহাজ্ঞান। জানী নাহি পুৰিবীতে তাহার সমান। विश्वा (व नावी शुक्र वासवात्मवा। দৈৰপতি হাডিফা বঞ্চঞ তার বর॥ তার পুত্রে শুরু তোর বানিয়া রাখিল। মাটির করিয়া বর ভাহারে পুইল। হন্তী বেন বান্ধি রাথে তাহার উপর। নিরস্তর থাকে সিদ্ধা বাটির ভিতর ৷ ৪৩,৪৪ পৃঃ ज्वन इर्देश्वरम शाहे इर्देत श्रुक्त जिल्ला। यात (करे अक्रत छेक्स्य हिन (मन एम । কানকা চলিয়া পেল নেহারকুল দেশ।

(भार्यनाथ हान (भना अक्रम डिस्म । 88,84 ग्रः

কাসুণা নেহের কুলে কি করিলেন, ভাষা গোবিন্দ-চক্র গীতে এইরূপ আছে—

শোপীত দি হাড়িপাকে ঘোড়ার পৈ ঘরে (আভাবলে)
-পুতিরা রাখিগছিলেন। কাস্থপা তাঁহাকে মাটি খুঁড়িরা
বাহির করিলেন। হাড়িপা ঘোগস্থ হইয়াছিলেন। ঘোগভস
হইলে গোপীত দৈর আর রক্ষা নাই; তাই পুর্ব হইতে কাস্থপা গোপীত দের সোণার মূর্ত্তি তৈয়ারি
করিরা রাখিয়াছিলেন। যোগান্তে হাড়িপার সরোষ
হুছারে গোপীত দের গোণার মূর্ত্তি ভন্ম হইয়া গেল।
তথন কাস্থপা আনেক সাধ্য সাধনা করিয়া হাড়িপাকে
গোপীত দের উপর প্রসর করাইলেন। ক্রিছু দিন
পরে গোপীত দি সর্লাসী হইয়া রাজপাট রাজরাশী সকল
ছাড়িয়া হাড়িপার সহিত বাছির হইয়া গিয়াছিলেন।

তারপর কাস্থপার কি হইল কোন পুস্তকে তাহার বিস্তৃত বিবরণ পাই না। গোপী চাঁদের সন্ন্যাসে দেখিতে পাই তারপর—'কানফার তবে সিদ্ধা তথনে সম্পদিল।'

> সেবক হইয়া বেটা ভাঞিলে আমারে। ভোমার কন্ধ কাটা পড়িবে ডাহকার পড়ে।

তথ্য মর্নাষ্তী অনেক অস্থ্যর বিনয় করিয়া হাড়িপাকে কাঙ্গপার উপর পুনবার প্রসন্ন করাইপেন। তথ্য হাড়িপা সাপ যোচন বলিয়া দিলেন।

হাড়িফা বলেন স্থনো মত্তনা মতি রাই। উর্দ্ধার করিবে পুত্রক ব;ইল ভালাই॥ ভারপর কানফা বন্দিল পুন গুরুর চরন। ভাতকার সঙ্গে বায় করিবারে রন॥ ভাতকার গড়ে গেল গির্ছা কান্হাঞি।

ভাহকার গড়ে রমনীর প্রেমে পড়িয়া প্রের শাপ মত কাছপার করু কাটা পড়িবার উপক্রম হইয়াছিল; পরে তাঁহার শিক্ত বাইল ভালাই তাঁহাকে উদ্ধার করেন— এইরপ অস্থান হর। কিন্তু নাথ সাহিত্যে ভাহকার গড়ে কাছপার চরিত্রের কোন বোলাখুলি বুড়ান্ত পাই না। মহাপুরুবের অধঃপতন ঢাকা থাকাই ভাল।

উপরে কান্থপার বে সংক্ষিপ্ত জীবন চরিত বর্ণিত হইন, ভাষা পাঁচ ভাগে ভাগ করা বাইতে পারে।—

(১) काळूभाव चापि चया ; (२) इर्गात मान, (०)

কাছপা পোরক্ষ সংবাদ, (৪) কাছপা হাছিপা সংবাদ,
(৫) কাছপার পরিণাম। নাথ সাহিত্যের বিভিন্ন পুস্তকে
কাছপার জীবনের এই সমস্ত ঘটনাবলী উলিখিত
হইরাছে। সকল বর্ণনার মোটের উপর বিল দেখা
বার। পুথিগুলি উত্তর, পূর্ব্ব ও পশ্চিম বঙ্গের বিভিন্ন
হানের হ লেও, তাহাদের কিংবদন্তির ঐক্য কি তাহাদের
সাধারণ ঐতিহাসিক ভিত্তির পরিচয় দিতেছে না ?
সিদ্ধাগণের পরীক্ষা ভোক্ষ ও গোপীচাঁদের সন্ন্যাসে আছে।
গোপীচাঁদের সন্ন্যাসে আছে যে, পার্বাতী শাপ দিরা
ছিলেন বে ভাত্তকার গড়ে কাফ্কার কাটে জাবে কছাঁ।"
আমরা আগে দেখিয়াছি গোরক্ষ বিজয়ে আছে—

ত্রমানে চলি ৰাও ডাহকা হইয়া। দেখানে ভার ছটী পাঠান্তর আছে

- (১) ছবিত পমনে বাহ ভাত্রা চলিয়া
- · (২) তুরিত গমনে লাখ তউকা (ডউকা) চলিয়া। তৃতীয় পাঠান্তরে আমরা মীনচেতনে পাই যধা---

- ভূরিভ গমনে জায় 🔸 🔸 🔸 চলিয়া।

এই সমস্ত সময়র করিলে নিশ্চিত বোধ হইবে বে কালুণা হুৰ্গার খাপে ভাহকার চলিরা গিরাছিলেন। গোরক বিজ্ঞারের ধৃত পাঠের লিপিকর ভাহকা যে হুনের নাম তাহা না জানিরা "ভাহকা হইরা" করিষ্ঠাছেন অর্থাৎ বেন হুর্গাদেবী কামুণাকে দাতাহ পক্ষীর স্তায় সম্বর যাইতে বলিতেছেন। কিন্তু এই ভাহকা" কোথার ?

ষয়নামতীর গানেও এই শাপ রভার **আছে**। সেধানে

কাস্থ্য পাইল শাপ ড়াড়ার শহরে।
আমার মনে হর "ভাউকা" লিপিকর প্রমাদে
"ড়াড়ার" হইরা গিরাছে। গোরক্ষবিজয়ে আছে শাপ
পাইরা কাস্থপ। "বহড়ির" বারে পেলেন। ইহার
পাদটীকার একটা পাঠান্তর আছে "বহরি নগরে," বিভীর
পাঠান্তর আমর। পাই মীন চেতনে "অবরির ঘরে।"
আমার মনে হর এই বহড়ি, বহরি বা অবরি রমণী অর্থে
ব্যবহৃত হইয়িছে। কাস্থপার সহিত গোরক্ষনাথের
সাক্ষাতের বিবরণ গোরক্ষবিজয়, মীনচেতন, গোবিক্ষ

চল্লগীত ও গোপী টাদের সন্ন্যাসে আছে। ৰোটাষ্ট ' · · · (আমি) জালছবি পাকে সাকী করিব। পণ্ডিভা-ৰটনা বাহা চারি পুৰিতে প্রায় সাধারণ ভাহা পূর্বে চার্বাগণ আবাকে পক্ষে রাখেন না। দিয়াছি।

লোপীটাল কর্তৃক হাড়িপাকে বাটির মধ্যে জীবন্ত পুতিরা কেলা এবং পরে কারুপা কর্তৃক হাড়িপার উদ্ধার গোবিন্দ চক্র গীভে, গোণী চাঁদের সর্নাসে, ভিক্কতীর चांबादिम चार्छ।

नार नाहित्छ। चायता काञ्चलात (व পরিচর পাই, দেশা ৰাউক তাৰার অভিরিক্ত আর কিছু আমরা সংগ্রহ কমিতে পারি কি না। পরম শ্রহাম্পদ মহামহোপাধ্যায় এযুক্ত হরপ্রসাদ শাল্রী মহাশয় কর্তৃক আবিষ্ণত ও मन्नाषिष्ठ "(वीष मान ७ (नाषा" भूख(कत्र व्यवर्गठ हर्य।।हर्य। বিনিশ্চয়ে বর্ত্তমান ৰণ্ডিত আকারে আমরা ৪৭টা চর্ব্যাপদ বা গান পাই। এই গান্ভলি ২১ জন পদকর্তার রচিত। काह्र भाष वा कारू भाष (मश्यक बाकारत क्रकाठारी। भाष) তাঁহাদের মধ্যে একজন। তাঁহার ১২টা পান আমরা পাইরাছি। আমরা দেখিতেছি চর্বাচর্যা বিনিশ্চয়ে তাহারই সকলের চেয়ে বেশী গান আছে। ইহা ভিন্ন ভাষার একটি দোহাকোষও আমরা, পাইয়াছি। **हर्वाहर्या विनिन्द्रस्य मश्क्र ह है कार्य बार्य शास्त्र छ। हार्य** (बाहारकाव बहेरल छेव,ल क्या बहेबारल।

ष्ठवाहर्वा विनिष्ठरत्रत ७७नः शास्त क्रकहार्याशास ৰলিভেছেন---

> স্থুন বাধ ভণতা পহারী (बाद ७७१व वृदे नचना चहात्री।

শাৰি করিব জালম্বরি পাত্র পাৰি ন বাহৰ বোরি পারি ভাচাত্র।

অৰ্থাৎ শৃষ্ঠ বাসায় (বা বাসনাথ) তথতা প্ৰহার कतिया जूरे (बार काकात नक्त निःम्बर कतिया नरेमन।

উচ্ত অংশ হইতে ব্রিলান লুই ও লালভারি পা काङ्क शालत अक्र हानीत । देशालत नाम वान-कति ना काङ्क्र नात्रात नात्रार अङ्ग ।

বৌদ পান ও দোহার পরিশিষ্টে প্রদন্ত বৌদ তান্তিক গ্রন্থকার নাম স্চীতে করেকজন ক্লের নাম পাওয়া बात्र। डीशास्त्र मासा एक वोद्ध शास्त्र काडू लाम ?

পগ্ৰম্পোন্তং নামক ভিক্তীয় গ্ৰন্থেও কয়েকজন কৃংফর (নগাপা) পরিচয় পাওয়া বার। তন্মব্যে বিনি কহন বারড় ক্লফাচার্যা (নগ্পো স্প্যোদপ ছেব) তিনি ওড়িয়ার ব্রাথা বংশে উৎপন্ন ও সিদ্ধ জলম্বর কর্তৃক মন্ত্ৰথতে দীক্ষিত কৰিত হইয়াছে। পূৰ্বোক্ত নাৰ সুচাতেও আমারা "মহাপণ্ডিত, ব্রাহ্মণ, উড়িব্যা হইতে আগত" "ऋक বা কাহু পাদেও" নাম পাইতেছি। স্বদিও নাম স্চীক্তে এই কাজ্পাদের পূর্বে ভর্জমাকার বলিয়া ल्या बहेशास्त्र, ज्यानि जाबाद वर्षाकर्का वा साहाकर्का **হইত কোন আপতি দেখা যায় না। এই নাম স্**চীতেই দীপদর শ্রীক্ষান অতিখ্যক ভর্জমাকার ও বৃল গ্রন্থ লেখক काल (पशिष्क लाहेरजांक। यथन आमता लाहेरजिक (व **ठर्रा। ह्या विभिन्न देवे के क्या ह्या भाग का नवार्त भाग विश्व** এবং তিবাঞ্জীয় ইতিব্ৰত্তের কছন বা বড ক্লফাচাৰ্য্য জ্বদ্ধর গুরুর শিশ্ব এবং তিনি উডিয়া হটতে আগত ব্রাহ্মণ, তখন চর্য্য সমূহের কয়ুপাদ বে তিকাতীয় ইতি ব্রতের কহন বা বড় ক্ঞাচার্যাও নাম স্চীর কাছুপাদ চটতে অভিন্ন ডাচা বোধ হয় স্বীকার করা ৰাইতে পারে। পূর্বে আমরা পাইরাছি যে কাছুপার শিশু বাইল ভালাই। পগ্ৰম্ কোন লং ৰতে ক্ফাচাৰ্ব্যের শিক্ষের নাম ভালে। এই ভাষেই যে বাইল ভাষাই ভাষাভে সম্পেহ নাই। वाहेन मञ्चवतः वाडेन मस्मत्र व्यवज्ञातम्। (शावित्रकतः পীতে কাত্মপাকে বাউল বলা হইয়াছে।

अयम वर्गावर्ग विमिन्द्रपत क्यावार्गभाम वा काडू-भाम (य दोष भान **७** माहात जूबिकात त्यव जात्म উল্লিখিত বৰ্ণ বদাকরেঃ ৮৪ সিন্ধের সংখ্য কাছু ভাষাতে (कान निम्मह नाहे। >>नश वर्षानिम क्यावार्यानात्मव

^{*} A note on the Antiquity of Chittagong compiled from the Tibetan works Pag sam Jon Zan of Sumpa khanpo and Kahbal Dun Dan of Lane Taranath by Sarat chandra Das, C. I. E., Roy Bahadur. (J. A. S. B. 1898, Part I pp. 22, 23.)

छंगिछ। काङ्क, कारू विवास कथितै बहेसारह । वर्ष-ब्रष्ट्राकाद्वत व्यक्ताक निष्क्रमन बचा विक्रमा, मादिमा, एउकिम, छाए, नवत, भाखि, कामती ७ हाईन व वशकार्य हर्गाहर्या विनिम्हरम्य विद्ववाशाम, वा विद्वाचा, मादिक, एक्टी, ভाष्म भवत वा भवत, भासि वा मासि, कश्नास्त्र বা কাৰলি, চাটল বা চাটল তাহা নিশ্চিত। বৰ্ণ-कारतत योननाथ, त्यादकनाथ, कातकोनाथ नाथमाहिरछा ও দিদ্ধাপণের মধ্যে সুবিদিত। তবে দাড়াইতেছে এই বে চর্য্যাকার জালদ্ধরি পা শিশু কাহু,পাদ নাথ-শাহিত্যের সিদ্ধা কারুণা ভিন্ন আর কেইই নহেন। নাথ সাহিত্যে কামুপার গুরু হাড়িপার নামান্তর যে कनमत छाटा शृद्धहे (क्यांन इडेब्राह्म । (भानीहारमत ভিবৰতীয় আখ্যানেও গুরুকে জালন্ধরের দিছু (The saint of Jalandhar) বলা হইয়াছে এবং তাঁহাদিগকে ভাৱিক বৌদ্ধ ৰূপে উল্লেখ করা হইয়াছে। পুর্বোলিখিত खिला होत्र भाग माय (कान कर भूखरक योगनाप, (भादक-নাধ, চৌরদীনাথ প্রস্তৃতিকেও তাল্লিক বৌদ্ধ বলা হইয়াছে। এট পুশুকে গোকেনাণ সম্বন্ধ আরও বলা হইয়াছে যে তাঁহার সম্প্রদায় নাথ নামে পরিচি 🤊 (यांगी मध्यनात्र क्रांत अथनल वर्षमान चाह्य (>००, ১২২ পৃঃ)। এখন একটি প্রশ্ন উঠিতেছে তবে কি মূলে নাথ সম্প্রদায় তান্ত্রিক বৌদ্ধ হইতে অভিন্ন ? বারাওরে ইহার উত্তর দিতে চেষ্টা করিব। এম্বলে সিদ্ধা কামুণা नहेबारे वालाहना करा वाडिक।.

কাছণা কোন সময়ের লোক পূর্বের উদ্ভূত চর্য্যা হইতে আমরা পাইয়াছি যে কাছুপাদ লৃইয়ের পরবর্তী সমরের বা তাহার পরবর্তী লৃই ১০৩৮ খ্রীঃ অব্দেদীপকর শ্রীক্ষানের সহিত একত্রে একটা পৃষ্ঠক লিখে (বৌদ্ধগান ও তাহার ভূষিকা পৃঃ তাহা হইলে কাছণা ১০০০ খ্রীঃ অক্ষের পরবর্তী সমরের হইবেন।

কেমবিজ বিশ্ববিভালয়ের রক্ষিত শ্রীহে বজ্র পঞ্জিকা ষোগরত্বদালা নামে একটি যোগণাল্লের পুত্তক আছে। তাহার শেব এইরপ—শ্রীহে বজ্রসঞ্জিকা বোগরুমালা কৃতিবিয়াং পণ্ডিভাচার্যা একাক সাদানাম পরমেশ্বরেত্যাদি রাজাবলী পূর্ববং। শীমদ্ পোবিন্দ পান দেবানাম্ সং ৩৯ ভাত দিনে ১৪ লিখিত থিদং পুস্ত হং কা এগায় করেণ। খিষ্টীয়াকে ইহার निभिकान इहेर्द ১२००। এই পুস্তকে আলোচা বিষয় হউতে তাহা যে চর্যাকার কাহ্নু পাদের লেখা জনা-হাবে বুঝা বায়। পূৰ্বোল্লিত বৌদ্ধ তান্ত্ৰিক নাম হচাতে আমরা দেখিতে পাই—"রফ বা কাজ্পদ (মণ্ডলাচার্যা) বোপরত্বমালা নাম হে বজ্রপঞ্জিকা।" যদি কাহারও এই মত গ্রহণে আপত্তি থাকে, তাহা হইলেও কাহুপা যে তুর্ত্ব কর্ত্ত ১১৯৯ এটোনে বাংলা আক্রমণের পুর্বেছিলেন, তাহা সহজে স্বীকার করা যাইতে পারে। তবে কামুণা ১০০০ ও ১৩০০ এটা-কের মধ্যে বর্তমান ছিলেন ইহা একরূপ নিশিচত। বলের হাজা গোপীটাদ বা গোবিন্দচন্দ্রের সহিত কামুপার নাম খনিষ্ঠভাবে জড়িত। ।শ্ৰালিপির প্ৰমাণ অহুসারে यानत हस्त्रवर्गीय ताकाता त्योद हित्नन अवर त्रांस्कस চোল ১০২৩ এপ্রীয় অবে পোবিন্দ;জকে পরাভূত করেন। কাতুপা এই সময়ে বর্তমান ছিলেন । তাত্তা বইলে কালুপাকে একাদশ শভকের লোক বলিয়া অনায়াদে খীকার করা যাইতে পারে। সিদ্ধা কাহপা যে দোহা-दकाब ও চার্যাপদ সমূহ রচনা করিয়া গিয়াছেন, বাললা ভাষার এক প্রাচীন নিদর্শন ও অপূর্ব সামগ্রী। (क्वन निषात्राल नाह, वांश्नात थातीन कवि त्राल्ध কামুপা চিরদিন আবাদের ভক্তি ও প্রহা আকর্ষণ क्तिर्वन ।

মুহম্মদ শহীছলাহ।

সুন্দর

मक्छि हिट्छ यह बक्क वीनाबान. निक चुर्या (करना विकाल मिल मान ;---अवद्र मण जनि-मूबद्र कुन होत, **इक्न (करना कृषि अक्न ७८६ का**त ?

পুলিত ভক্ত-খাৰে পঞ্চম গাহে পিক चरत अक जूब, अङ्ग्छ চারিদিক! নশিত মৰ-মনে, বশিত ধরা মাঝ चुम्पत थिक छव मिम्पत रहति जाक।

স্পশ্তি হিয়ামাঝে মঞ্জিত ভব শুর---দিকিত আঁৰি বোঁকে বাছিত কত দুৱ ? িচিছিত পথ মাঝে অকিত পদ কার---নিৰ্মাণ হালি বাধা উজ্জল ফুলহার।

वसमा शाम वास कृष्ट्ना अकि राष्ट्र! কৃতিত চিত মৰ মন্থিত অধা চার। चश्र कर यम जुलर ७(१) चांक, উভত, কর মোরে কাগ্র ধরা মাঝ্। **बिमदबाकक्मात (मन**।

চরিত্রহীন।

অবভরণিকা।

শাৰি বদি গল্প লিখতে বস্তাম তাহ'লে এর অনেক क्थारे बाह-हान भिरत निय्छान किह ज जा वह नुष्ठा (व, এর একটুও কাট্-ছাঁট দিতে বন সরে না—এমন कि, जाबारमञ्ज कारह वा महीन मःम, जान बुरन वनव ; . कांत्रम कानि, अ कथा कृषि कांक्रत काट्ड मह कत्रदर्ग।

स्त्रीन विकान विनाद निरक नीनाद नरन राया कद्राक्त अरमहरू । अ-कानाम, रम-कानाम, अ-चत्र ४-चत श्रीक छाटक मा পেরে, একটা ঘরের লানালার ফাঁক बिरा एक एन जीना का शुर्छ । (म वहीं जान करवार भन्न। जीनान बामिक्डा शास्त्र शाबामवाथा, बामिक्डान चनडांना ।

क'रत नीनात्र नुरम रम्या ना करत्र राष्ट्री किर्दर राजन । नोना बान्एक गात्रन मा स्नीन अतिहन कि ना।

বাড়ী গিয়ে হুই রগ ভোরে টিপে তার লাইব্রেরী चरत चरनकम्ब राम देवन। त्रास्त किছू ना स्वरत्रहे ওরে পড়ল। খুম হয়েছিল কি না লানি না।

লীলার ও সুশীলের বয়স কত তোৰার জান্তে লোভ হচ্চে । আমি ত ঐ কথাটা বলতে ভূলে গেছি। গল लियात कांत्रणा-काञ्चम-- (कान्छ। चार्ण वनरछ दत्र, कान्छ। পরে বল্ভে বর কিছুই আমার আনা নেই বলেই **जून हरद (शह्दा आंत्र अहा छ शह्म सदा**।

দীলার বর্গ ধুবই লোভনীর--প'নের। সুনীলের বয়সও মন্দ নয়—আঠার। তাই একটু ভয়-ভাবনার कार्य चाटक, नव ?

नकारन ज्नीरनत पूर्व ७ क्ना दिन। निम्हत्र रन जूनैन बार्य चित्रारम हों क्रिक्ट, राज सूटी चूबब मि—य जांच हित यह त्यांध्मि मध्ये रा स्टिंग्स, नम्ख दांछ (ब्रांत छात्रहे यद्म (ब्रांबरह)। छाहे (वांब हरू। क्टर मकारन बाबा बरबहिन कि मा, वा बाबा विन् विन् করেছিল কি মা, তাবলা উচিত হবৈ না। স্তাই সে ফুর্মলতা অস্থত কর্ছিল,—সেটা কাল বিকাল থেকে কিছু ধায়নি বলে।

ভাল লোকে বলবে—তার উঁকিমারাটা ভাল হয় নি; আর এই অক্তায়টা লে নিকেই বুঝেছিল এবং সারারাভ ধরে অস্থতাপ করেছে। তাই হয় ত হবে।

ৰন্দ লোকে অক্ত রকষ ভাববে তা জানি। আমি বলি--পাপ ষোটে করি নি, তার চেয়ে পাপ করেছি, অস্থতাপ করেছি--এইটেই চের ভাল নয় কি ?

তার পর অনেকবার তাদের ছকনের দেখা হয়েছে।
স্থান গল বলেছে—নীলা শুনেছে। স্থান কবিতা
নিবেছে—নীলা তার ভূল ধরেছে। নীলা ছবি এ কৈছে,
ভূলির আখাতে রেখা কোধার সুটে উঠে নি, স্থান তা
দেখিয়ে দিয়েছে।

একদিনের জক্তও সেছিনের গোধুলির আবো-ছায়া— আবো-আলোর চুরি করে লুকিয়ে দেখার কথা সুনীল লীলার কাছে প্রকাশ করে নি।

হয় ত সুশীল নিজেই সে কথা ভুলতে বগেছিল।

বড় গণ্ম পড়েছে। লীলা জামা সেৰিল গা থেকে পুলে কেলে, শোফায় হেলান দিয়ে, বই পড়তে পড়তে, ছুপুর বেলা কথন অক্ত মনস্ক হয়ে ঘূমিয়ে পড়েছে। দর্কা আর বন্ধ করা হয় নি।

श्रृनीवश्व चाव अरत्र ए जात त्राव (तथा कत्र ए । चरत
पूरक नीवात अहे चूबस मूर्ख (त्र थी रत थी रत भा पिर्णपिर्ण (त्र (लिहास अव । मौनात त्रा (थरक चौनन चरत
भएएहिन । भूर्ग-विक्षिण (यो रत । चूमस मौनारक वर्ष
भूमत (तथा व्यक्त ।

সুন্দীন বার-বাড়ীতে চলে এন। নীলার বাবার সংস দেখা কর্ন; তাঁর সংস আনেক্ষণ বসে গল কর্ন; বিকাশবেলা তাঁরই সংস্চাধেরে, নীলার সংস্ক্রেশ না করেই চলে গেল।

ভার পর অনেক দিন সুশীল দীলাদের বাড়ী আনে নি।

লীলার বিষের সময় সুশীলের আর দেখা পাওয়া গেণ না। সে নিরাশ-প্রণয়ে গা ঢাকা কেয় নি। হকি বেল্ডে বেল্ডে পা ভেকে আৰু মাস ধানেক হ'ল বিছা-নায় পড়ে আছে।

আবার ছ'লনের দেখা গুনা হরেছে । নীলার স্বামীর সংল স্থালের আলাপ-পরিচয় হরেছে ;—তিনি প্রায়ই স্থালকে বিকাল বেলা তাঁলের বাড়ীতে ধরে নিয়ে যেতেন; নীলা নিজে হাতে সুচি তরকারী ক'য়ে তাকে ধাইয়ে ছেডে দিত।

আনেক দিন স্থীলের ধবর দীলা নের নি—স্থীলও আসে নি। একদিন স্থীল দীলার চিটি পেল— "তোষাকে একটা কথা বুলবার আছে, আৰু বিভালে একবার এসো।"

স্পীল এলে একথা সেকথার পর সীলা বল্লে—
"তোমাকে একটা নতুন খবর দেব—শুনে খুণি হবে—
আল মাস তুই হ'ল একটি অর্গের শিশুকে কোলে নেবার
প্রোয়ানা পেয়েছি।"

অবপ্র সেই রাজেই এই ধবর সে ভার খানীকে বলেছিল।

. সুশীল ভানে সভাই ধুব আনস্ব[®] পোল — লীলা **বে** ভাকে ভেকে এই খবর ছিরেছে, ভাতে সে পর্ক অনুভব করল।

সুশীল রোগা হয়ে গেছে। তার ডিস্পেপসিয়া হয়েছে। সে কি লীলার কথা বড্ড বেশী তাবে ?

ভূমি বল্বে—ছিঃ, পরস্ত্রীর চিন্তা হলতে স্থান দেওরা! আমিও বলি—ছিঃ!

সুশীল এম্, এ, পাস করেছে বটে, কিন্তু তার শরীর বড় থারাপ হচ্ছে দিন দিন। গলটোনে ধুব কট পাছে—প্রারই মরফিয়া ইন্থেট করতে হয়। সেনাসিকে হাওয়া বদলাতে গেছে।

লীলার অস্থরোধে লীলার বানী সেধানে ভাকে টেলিগ্রাবে লানিরেছেন—লীলার একটি বেবে বরেছে। चूनैन टिनिश्रारिक चराव जिन-"वस्क चामनिक बनाव। व्यवस्त्र मोर्च कोवन ७ (जीकाना कावना कति।"

बहेरात मकून कथा शाक्र । बड़ी यहि शत द'छ, छ। र'रनं चात्र (कान क्या शाह्यात्र एतकात्र इ'छना---শুধু প্রেমের কথাই লিখ্ভার। কিন্তু নতুন ঘটনা मछेन ।

बूर अक्षम रक् लिथक वरनरहम--- "शह जारशाम र'त्र हरन, रन अक्हा चढुछ तक्य र'ए शास्त्र मा-পাছে লোকে অবিধাস করে।" কিন্তু সভা ঘটনা কারুর ধার ধারে না—সে যা-তা ব্যু—অসম্ভব হতেও তার একটুও আটকার না।

करे काँदिक मीमात्र चात चुनैरमत शतिहत्रही विरन्न वाचि ।

नोनात वावा यूबीत वायू-७ यूनीत्नत वावा विश्वाचीवायू-इक्टन व्य क्रिनन- बह म्टाइ बहे कृहे পরিবারের আলাপ পরিচয়। সুধীর বাবু বিপত্নীক-भाव विद्य कदबम नि। मोना छात्र अक्माख स्मरव। বাড়াতে এক ব্লা পিলীমা (তিনি সুধীর বাবুর পিনীবা) আছেন। তিনি বিধবা—ছেগে মেরে কিছুই मारे। श्रुवीय वायुत्र आहम वाछी शुःना (कनात्र, त्मधारम कारण कंत्रिमाती चाहि। चातक मिन छाता দেশ ছাড়া। সিমলা অঞ্লে, কর্পতয়ালিস্ফ্রীটের উপর वाड़ी करत कांत्र कंत्ररहर ।

विषाती वावृत घृरे विवाद। अवसा जीत घृरे भूज-विकास ও विश्व। त्य को माता श्राह्म। अभीन विहाती चावृत्र (हांके (हरन-अवर त्यव जीत अक्यांज भूज। विद्याति वावृत वाड़ी भठेगडानात्र । तानानि करत दनन इ'नत्रना व्यविद्याहम। विवाद ७ विश्रू कृतिहे नाम अ ব্যব্সায় বোগ দিয়েছে এবং উন্নতি কচে। সুশীন (नवा भद्धांत्र अवर नव विवास छात्र वतृत्व शाव । किन्न ভাকে নিয়েই ভার বাবার কিছু स्थावि।

লেখাপড়া ছাড়ার পর সুশীল কোন একটা কাল-कर्त्य मन (वर्षमा। वावात रेटक (मध अक्षेत्र) किह क्कक-छात्र मा'त देख्य अहे छेर्छ बहरत हुन करत ना वानान। हशोबातु निज्यान्तीन-चरनक विवत्र चात्रस्त

বলে থাকে লে। সে প্রোক্ষেদারি করতে পারে: কোন ব্যব্সা করতে যদি ভার মন বার, ভাও কর্ভে পারে---ভিনি কিছু ৰোটারকম মৃশধন দিতে পারেন ভাকে। ইছে হয়ত' তার সলে দালালি কাকেও বোগ দিতে शादा। छात अकास है एक (म इन करत निएम्डे इ'रव वरन मा बारक-वा दब अकी किছू कक्का। छिमि আলক্ত মোটে দেখ্তে পারেন না, বরং একটু স্থার ट्रांद्य (प्रत्यंत्र ।

সুশীণ ডিসপেপ্রিয়ায় ভূগছিল—তিনি তাকে নাসিক भाकित्विक्षाना । तम्बीव (मृद्य किर्त अत्मृद्ध - अहेवाव अकठी कार्ष्ट्र यस निरंव। देक, त्म निरंक छात्र होन (एवा बाद माछ'। अकिम जारक कारक एक रवन यक् करत, छान करत, राह्म- अहेरात कर्मात्करत शाराम कत्। श्रीवम श्रीवम काक्त्रदे कात्क मन नार्श ना। काल कर्त्राक कर्त्राकर काल कर्त्राक रेट्स वादन कालरे তথন নেশার খত পেরে বস্বে। টাকা পরসা নারতে নারতেই টাকার প্রতি মমতা আস্বে—তথন টাকা (ताक्यांत कंत्रक भावत-हैत्क बार्व। हाका बाक्तहे কত ভাল কাঞ্চ করতে পারবে—পরীবদের দয়া করা— (मर्म जून करनक करत (मध्या--हेन्छानि।

व्यानकित्व भारत व्याक सूनीन नोनांत्र माक रामधा কর্তে এসেছে। "কৈ সুশীল তোষার শগীর ত সারে নি তুলি দিন দিন বড় রোপা হরে যাছে।" দীলা অনেকবার श्रुमीनरक मामा वनवात (हड़े। करतरह ; वतावत नाम ধরে ভেকে ভেকে, এমন অভ্যাস হয়ে গেছে এখন আর নুচন করে দাদার বল্তে পারে না—কেমন वाधवाध ८५८क ।

"তুমি কি মনে মনে কাক্সকে ভালবাস ? কাক্সর (श्राम পড়েছ? এত শুকিরে বাচ্চ কেন ?"

সুৰীৰ একটু হাসৰ—দে কথার কোন কবাৰ কর্বনা— আর পাঁচ রকম বা তা গল করে বাড়ী চলে এল। नकान नकान (चरत्र खरत्र शक्न ।

नीनाव चानीव नाम क्लीवावू; छात वाफ़ी वाइत

ও কোম্পানীর কাগজের আরের একমাত্র উভরাধিকারী এই চণ্ডাবারু। তুমি কি বিল্লে <mark>খোটে ক</mark>রবে না ? সে কথার উভরেও সুশীল বল্লে—"কি পা**গল**়"

ইলক্ট্ৰক্ আলো অল্চে, মাধাৰ উপর পাখা বুরছে।
স্থীৰ বিহ্নার গুরে বেন জনগনের "Every man in
is Humour" পড়ছে। সীলা ঘরে চুকে বইখানা
হাতথেকে কেড়ে নিয়ে থারে থারে তার ঠোটে একটি
চুমু থেলে—

ধীরে ধীরে স্থীল চোধ ধুলল—দেবল বর অককার।
সে বৃষ্চ্ছিল, অপ্ন দেবে ধড়কড় ক'রে উঠে পড়ে নি—
ঘণন বৃষ্টে পারল 'অপ্ন দেব ছিলান' তথনও লাকিয়ে
উঠে বিছানায় সে পড়ল না। বেখন শুয়ে ছিল তেখনিই
শুয়ে বৈল। অনেককণ সেই অবস্থায় পাকার পর উঠে
আলো আল্লে। বালিসের তলা বেকে রিষ্টওয়াচ
বার করে মড়ি দেব্ল—রাত পৌনে তিনটে।

গুরে গুরে কি ধুব তৃত্তি ক'রে ম্প্রটুকু উপভোগ কর্ছিল? কেমন ক'রে বলব !

ভালো নিবিয়ে দিয়ে ভয়ে পড়্ল। কখন সে বুমিরে পড়েছে সে নিকেই জানে না।

সকালে বুম থেকে উঠেই সান ক'রে ফেরে। তারপর লাইব্রেরী ঘরে গিরে দেল্ফ থেকে Jonson এর সেই বইখানা বের করে নিয়ে পড়বার চেষ্টা করল। ভাল লাগল মা বইখানা টেবিলের উপরেই পড়ে রৈল—সেল্ফে আর বর্ধাহানে তুলে রাখা হ'ল না।

আনেকদিন দেই ভাবেই বইধানা পড়েছিল—একদিন বিধু দেই ঘরে এদে বইধানা তাকে তুলে বেধে দিলে।

লীলা স্থলীলের বাড়ী বেড়াতে এসেছে। বাড়ী কেরবার সময় স্থলীলের স্কে দেখা করে বল্লে—
"স্থালিলা"—

এই নতুন দাদা বলা সুৰীদের কানে বাজল। এই জনহাত সংখাধনটার তেতর অনেকধানি অভতা ছিল। নিজেকে সাবলে নিৱে দীলা আবার বল্লে—"গুৰীলদা, ভূষি এই বার একটি বিয়ে কর।"

"পাগল।"

আমি যদি বলি সুশীল আবার মধাদেশ্ল— তুমি
মাবিমাস কর্বে। মনে কর্বে— রোম রোম মধাদেশ।
সব মিছে কথা! কিন্তু সুশীল মাবার মধাদেশ্ল। প্রথম
মধাদেশার মানেক দিন বাদে এ মধা সে দেশছিল।
সেকলে এটা বড় ছংমধা।

অনেক দিন কেটে গেছে— সীলার সঙ্গে ইংছে করেই সে আর দেখা করে নি । সে এই এক রক্ষ হরে গেছে। আগে বই পড়তে ধুব ভালবাস্ত, এখন বই হাতে করে না!। বন্ধু বাদ্ধব আখীর অলনু কারুর সঙ্গে দেখা করে না—কারুকে চিঠি পর্যান্ত দের না।

লীলার আবার একটি বেয়ে হ'রেছে। লীলার সামী চণ্ডীবারু উঠ্তি বয়সে মেলা কাঁচা পারসা হাতে পেরে মেলা বর্জুটিয়ে কেলেছেন। বৃঞ্জেই পাচচ যারা টাকা দেখে বন্ধুক কর্তে আসে তাদের সুস্টা কত সং।

ক্রমে চণ্ডীবাব্র রাত্রে বাড়ী আসা বন্ধ হ'ল—এক
এক দিন দিনের বেলাও বাড়ীতে তার দেখা পাওরা বেত
নাঁ। দমদমার ছনো দাম দিরে ভাল দেখে সাঁজানগোছান বাগানবাড়ী কেনা হ'ল। তাতেও তার ও তার
বন্ধদের তৃতি হল না, তাঁদের থিরেটারের স্থ চাপ্ল।
তারা বলেন উদ্দেশ্ত তাঁদের মন্দ মর, এত একটা পুর
লাভজনক বাবসা; তা ছাড়া এতে পুর ভাল রকম
আর্টের চর্চাও হয়।

একদিন দীলা সুশীলের বাড়ীতে লোক পাঠিরে ধবর
বিড়াতে এসেছে। বাড়ী দিলে তার ছোট মেরেটির ধুব অসুধ। সুশীল গিরে বা
সঙ্গে দেখা করে বল্লে— দেখ্লে তাতে সে এতদিন এদের কোন খোঁল মের
নিবলে নিজেকে ধিকার দিল।

লীলার সে চেহারা নেই—রোপা হয়ে পেছে। বড় মেথেট মার কাছে বসে রয়েছে। রুগ মেরেট বিভ্নার সলে বিশিয়ে ররেছে। তার ত্রাইটস্ ভিজিজি হয়েছে, জয়ে, অববি সে ভুগ্ছে—তার অবস্থা ধুব ধারাণ।

"हशीरांदू कथन चान्त्वन ?" •

"তিনি বোধ হয় আৰু কিববেন না। এ ক'দিন তিনি আজ্ঞাধারি বারা তাদের অধিকাংখের বংশপরিচয় এট বাড়ী কেবেৰ নি। সাৰ্নে ওডফাইডের ছুটি--তার विद्युष्ठीतु--"

"fecubia?"

युनीन किहुर बान्ड मा। नव बवद अन्न। वाफ़ी छ একটি আত্মীয় নেই—দীলা এই এত বড় বাড়ীতে ছটি ब्याय निर्देश । छात्र औरशा अकृष्टि (मर्द्यत्र क्त्र आक नव कान, मुष्टा करन केवछ । । । । केव बारह - नामूम बारह --वि चार्छ-छाकात हरवनः अरम रमर्थ वात्र-अक्न वह नवकावध बाद्ध।

चुनैरनत क'निम चात राष्ट्री (कत्रा दन ना। चरमक (Bहा-हित्रेख र'न-किडूरे क्तृष्ठ भाता (नन ना-चारता मिन परमक कूरन (मरबंदि, बाबा रनन।

"अकवात छ्छीवावुरक बदत नि ?" कनिम द्वरक है पूर्वीन अक्था नीनारक रम्रह्—नीना धूर स्वात करत এতদিন বাবা দিয়ে এসেছে। লীলার বাবাতে পর্বাত্ত খবর দের নি-পাছে তিনি এসে তার এই অবভা টের পান। আৰু মেয়েটি ৰাৱা ৰাওয়াতে সীলায় কোন मिक्किट रबन चात्र त्रहेन ना। चूनीन वथन वरहा-- "ठठी বাবুকে ধবর দি—তিনি একবার আসুন। তার किनाना ?"

"বাৰি না ত।"

बार्सक (बींक बनत करत बिरहिराद शिख चुनीन **हकी बाबूटक बटब मिरम अन-- जिमि कें। बटक कें। बटक वाफ़ी** अरमन ।

क्षीबावू वाशान-वाछोट्ड वा बिरब्रोहारत अ क'शिन আর বাদ দি। বাডীতে বছরের নিরে আড্ডা করেন। ভবু ভুঞ্জি নেই। এড খরে বলে থাকা তাদের ধাঁতে गक् रह मा ।

খব সংসার বলে ভ ভালের কিছু নই। বাড়ীভে (क्रांत व्याद वाहि, क्रांत त्म (क्रांत व्यादान मान व ভারা, ভাতে ভাতের নিকেবেরই স্ফেহ; আপন আপন वारश्व मात्र विकाश क्याल करते वात्र वरते, क्या वारश्व माथ वनरक कारमह पांचवांव (हेटक ।

वात्र करवा मा-- अन्य भागात्रानि मह । अरे चाळाड

दक्य।

স্পীৰ ভাড়াতাড়ি চৰীবাৰুর বাড়ী চুকচে--সীৰার र्ष (बरवेद बावाद बक्र करदरह।

beोवांव ভारक वारा विरत वात्रन-तार्युम, चालनि ভত্তলোকের ছেলে। অখন খেরালের মত আমবাগানে (DICON (TA ?"

বন্ধুরা 'হি—হি—হি' ক'রে উঠ্লেন। 'হা হা' রবের উচ্চ नवन होनि छोएनव मूर्य क्यन (एया एवर नि।

সুশীৰ এক সেকেও ভাব্ৰ-স্পৰান বোৰ স্বল-ब्राश्त कामहै। नान क्रम छेठ्न। (काम क्या मा करन বাড়ী থেকে বেরিয়ে পড়েছিল-মনে পড়ল ভার-লীলা অস্থায় অবস্থায় ক্লয় মেহেটি নিয়ে তারই অপেকায় বলে আছে। আৰার ভেতরে সে কিরে এল-চণ্ডীবাবুকে विछ: ना वस्त-"धुकि (कवन आहि ?"

"बाद बड बरद निष्ठ हरद ना-- बड स्त्रम (मर्थाएड হবে না-জাকামি! থুকির আর খুকির মার ধবর (नर्वात (हत दनाक चारह-याअ-"

अंत शरक्ष विष पूनीन नोनांत चात नीनांत स्मरक्ष (बाँक क'रक बारक छ। ब'रम छूमि वमूरव-पूनीरमत चांच-नवान काम (नहें। चात रक्ति (न त्नक्ति (बर्क नीनांत न्त नेव्यक् जूल पित्र थात्क—छ। र'लिख छ वनाव তুৰি—তার কর্ত্তব্য জ্ঞান নেই।

এই দিন সে विভীরবার অগ্ন দেবল।--- गौना বিধবা হয়েছে-তার আবার বিধবা-বিবাহ হ'ল। কার সলে र'न (महा (यर ना राउरे उता (उत्त (गन। अ पश म বিচানার ভায়ে দেখে নি-ভোরের স্থাপ নর-বে সভ্য स्रतः। क्रिन कुनूरत राज्यारत वरन व्याय-व्याप-व्यानत्त्र बहे चश्च (न (नव्न ।

चुनीन को बत्न व्यान व्यान प्रश्न (मर्वाह-छात अवहाल ভার মনে ছাপ cs रव बाह्र नि । शैशारक निरत्न अरे कृष्टि माल चरा (म (मनन-मात अक्टा नन-इ-इत्टा चरब नीनात साम बाकारण (न अक्ट्रे विक्रिण स्ट्रा नक्न। बरे (नव चश्रहे। वड़ इश्वश्न !

তুৰি ত বলবে — পুশীল চরিত্রহীন। ভোষার কাছে

ভার কথা স্থার পাড়ৰ না—ভোষার একদেরে গাগবে। কারণ সুদীদের প্রতি ভোষার কোন স্থাস্থৃত্তি নেই।

কিন্ত ভোষার দোষধরা রোগ কি বাবে ? আবার বর ত বল্বে—দীলা ভাষীপুথে বকিতা, সম্রতি ভার এক যেরে সরেছে—আর এক সেরের অপ্রত—ভাকে নিয়ে কি পুশীলের কয় দেখা উচিত ?

ব্য কি কাক্সর উচিত অমূচিতের ধার ধারে—গে কি কাক্স হাতধরা ?

"जुनीन कि विरम करवरक ?"

"আৰি ভানলেও ভার উত্তর দেব না "নীলা কি বিধবা হরেছে ?" "ভানি না।"

"ठिश्रीवाबुत चलाव कान स्टब्स्ट ?"

"নে বোঁজে ভোষার স্বর্কার ত কিছু নেই। স্ব ব্যর্হ ত নিলে—কৈ, বুকির কথা ত কিছু জিজেস

করলে না?

बीश्रदांथनान मृत्थानाथाय

মনে পড়ে।

বাৰি

মরম বীণার গোপন তারে
শিংরি' কাঁপে মধুর তান, দোরেনের শিসে কিলি বঙ্কারে উঠিছে বাজি' পদ্ধীর গান!

সহরবাসীর ৩% পরাপে পল্লী প্রীতির ফল্ওধার ছুটিছে আজি, বাধা না মানে, থুলেছে কল্প হাদর বার।

মনে পড়ে আৰু, গছ বিভন আত্র আনার পিরাল বনে নিলাবদিনের ত্রমণ সদল মুখ লুক মূল মনে।

ৰনে পড়ে ভৱা বিসের জলে, ৰোলের বিহার তরণি বাহি, মুধ্রিলা মাঠ কল-কোলাবলে, জবাধ হাসির সনীত গাহি'।

অলস শরনে যাসের'পরে
কডই কথা, কড না প্রসদ—
রঞ্জ-রেখা ডটিনী অচুরে,
ধানের ক্ষেত্তে স্বুক্ত ভরক।

বিধ্যা বিবাদ বর্ষ ভরিয়া বিজ্ঞার রাতে সকল জুলি' মনে পড়ে বড় ছোটর মিলিয়া উদার সরল কোলাকুলি! আর মনে পড়ে শীর্ণ দীবির

শীতল বুকে সাঁতার থেলা, বল্প নলিল বালিঃাভূড়ির ১ স্তামল তটে সাঁহের যেলা।

খনত বেধার দিগতে হেলৈ •

বৃদ্ধ বিকল গাছের 'পরে,
দেবিতাম সেধা কি দীপ্তি বেলে

অন্তর্গামী তপন করে।

ৰুক্ত স্থনীল আকালে

তন্ত্ৰ জ্যোছনা পড়েছে এলাৱে
স্থা ধরণী; সজাগ বাভাগে

ব্সিয়া মোরা আপনা হারায়ে।

শত স্থছবি আঁথিতে ভাসে,
শত আবেগ শ্ৰুতির বুলে
শুলুবে হেথা স্থূত্ব প্রবাসে—
উন্মনা আবি সকল জুলে'!

विरवारगणहळ कोश्बी।

ৰোৱ

ৰাৰি

ডালি।

অমরের দেশ।

স্বাদেরিকার কালিক্বিয়ার ছট্টার বেলার জাণবোর नार्य अविष् शान चारक। अहे शानिष्ठे श्रविशेश मरवा স্বীপেকা অধিকতর বায়াকর श्वाम । दना करमत पांचा पछ छेर्ज्छ। ১৮५० मत्तव भव बहेरल अहेशारम अक्यम (माक्क् मात्र) यात्र माहे, अवानकात ৰুমাৰি উভাৰের এক কোলালও মাটি খুঁড়িতে বয় নাই। अयोगमात्र (मारकता अहे वांठे वरमदात मर्या (य अटक-बार्डिक बरव बाहे जांदा बरह, किन्न जाम्हर्रात विषय ৰিছিল ৰৱিশ্বছৈ ভাহাৱা গ্ৰামে মৱে নাই, সকলে স্থানাজ্যে যাইয়া মারা পিরাছে।

কেশের জন্ম আত্মহত্যা।

্ৰিশ্লুৰ ইভাৰ নিউইয়কের একজন টাইপিট। ভারার অতি পুষর কেশ ছিল, তাহার কেশের সৌন্দর্য্য **দেখিয়া অনেক** যুবাবই চিত আরুট হইত। একদিন **ভরানক পরম পড়ার**, ইভাঙ্গের বন্ধুণা তাঁহাকে উপদেশ ्षित्नम, पून रक्षि कतिश्री रक्षन । रक्षाप : कथाय हन ছোট করিয়া ইভালের মনে ভয়ানক অফুশোচনা হটল। ব্রিনি একদিন স্ক্ষ্যাবেল। খরের ভিতর ঢুকিয়া দর্জা इंद्र कंत्रिया भारत्रत्र भारेश धूनिया किरनन । भरत्रत्र किन আতে বেশা পেণ, মুবভার মৃতদেহ শহার উপর পিছিনা বৰিয়াছে, আর ভাষার হাতে কয়েকটি চুলের পোছা গৰিয়াছে। (সম্মিলনী)

চুলে ভাবের অভিব্যক্তি।

আপানে বে সকল মেয়ে শীঘ্ৰ বিবাহিতা হইতে ইচ্ছুক ভাৰারা চুলের সমুৰ ভাগে পাৰা বা প্রজাপতির আফারে ৰোপা বাঁধে এবং গহনা ছার। উহা সুখোভিত করে। যে সকল বিধবা বিতীয়বার বিবাহ করিতে हैक्कूक, खाराता कूलत शिक्ष (वाशा वार्ष अवश य नकन विषवा (यार्डेहे चिजीववात विवाद कतिर् हेष्ट्र क শর, ভাহারা চুল ছোট করিয়া কাটির কেলে।

শহুত দিচক্রযান।

কেফোর্ডপায়ারের এক ব্যক্তি বিজ্ঞাপ করিবার উদেখে বৃদ্দের শাধা হারা এক অভুত বিচক্রবাদ প্রস্তুত করিয়াছিল। উহার ফ্রেম (অবয়ব) রক্ষণাধায় ও চেন (मृद्धन) तुष्कृताता নির্শিত হইয়াছিল। বিজ্ঞাপের পরিবর্তে ইহা ব্যবহারোপযোগী বলিয়া বিবেচিত रहेशाहिल এবং श्रामीत्र अपर्यमीति इरेवात अवम পুরস্বার লাভ করিয়াছিল

(World wide Magazire.)

কুসংস্কার।

कार्थात करेग मरथात हिनकात मूना क्लाक (हेनिएक) अल्लक अल्लक (वनी। कांत्रन कार्नानीनन এই সংখ্যাকে সুখ ও সমৃদ্ধির পরিচায়ক বলিয়া মনে करता এই সংখ্যার টেলিফে विनि গ্রহণ করেন, তাঁহাকে বাৰিক একশত পাউত দিতে হয়।

তাঁহাদের নিকট ৩৫৭ সংখ্যাটিও সৌভাগ্যের আকর বসিয়া পরিগণিত হয়। জাপানে শিশুগণকে তাহাদের তৃতীয়, পঞ্চম ও সপ্তম স্মতিধিতে দেব মন্দিনে উপস্থিত করিবার রীতি প্রচলিত আছে এলিয়াই বোধহয় ঐ সংখ্যার এত আদের। সাধারণতঃ সম সংখ্যা অপেকা অসম সংখ্যাই জাপানে অধিক প্রিয়।

8२ **७ ८० मः**शास्त्र आभानीमन वे इं छे एवर मंत्र हत्क (मार्थ। के मर्था खिन ना कि मुठ्ठा । कृश्यंत्र প্ৰতিষ্টি।

(Tit Bits.)

আত্মহত্যার মৌলিক উপায়।

अकबन कतांगी क्रवक श्रष्ट्र अतिबाद्य "वाक्राताहे" शनाथः कत्र व केतिया आजार्यः। कतियारः । देशात्करे (Tit Bits.) ["বাদভী" ।] (Tit Bits.) द्विदक्षिकेती कता



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